PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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No. 53,994.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
12th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6336
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9300
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6830
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. „
DJEMNAH	5,606	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,389	Guionnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	17th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Bocog nail	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,389	Guionnet	2nd Mar. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	10th „ „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
KAISER	2724	von Holst	11th Jan 1907
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	25th „ „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, CHINDE, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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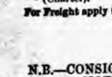
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
			1907	
COLOMBO MARU		J. Nagao	8th Jan.	10th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU		S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU		F. Fyne	4th Feb.	15th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	1,370	Mon. 14th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 10th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.*
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 11th Jan.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3060	11th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3009	28th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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CALCUTTA:

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	4260	D. Mandich	10th January.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	P. Cragietto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7358	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
† VORWAERTS	5200	R. Colleoni	2nd May.
PERSIA	5893	P. Cragietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards and other Routes.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

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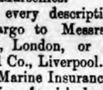
Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5200	R. Colleoni	28th January.
PERSIA	5893	P. Cragiletto	24th February.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	8091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne.	tt.N.R.5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 250
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 280
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 295
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 540
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

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The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY:

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Hamburg.	Melan, Dell (Sumatra).	Foochow,
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's CHARTERED s.s. "ISTOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

S. S. "CREWE HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouses.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1907.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year during 1906-07, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 p. m., gun fire, of MONDAY, the 11th February, 1907, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further Particulars see Notice No. 6101 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 8th Nov., 1906, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 3rd till THURSDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after THURSDAY the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1906.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1907.

THE Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, will receive at Hubli Sealed Tenders for the PURCHASE of about 135 Khandis (560 lbs each) of SANDALWOOD ready prepared in the Bandur, Kalghatgi, Devikop, Dhundshi, Hangal and Sodambi Depots, on FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1907, at or before 4 P.M.

2. Forms of Tender and other particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned or those of the Range Forest Officers of Dharwar, Kalghatgi, Bankapur, Hangal and Kod on any day,—except Sundays or holidays between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. A. WALLINGER,
Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar.

DATED KONANKERI,
THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1906.

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FAMILY PENSION FUND.
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

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BOMBAY, JANUARY 5—12, 1907.

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DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL,
(President of Union Theological Seminary, New York City,
WILL DELIVER A COURSE OF
SIX LECTURES
IN THE WILSON COLLEGE HALL,
AT 6 P.M.

3. TUESDAY, JAN. 8th :—"The Witness of God in the Soul," Chairman :—Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Bart.
4. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9th :—"The Witness of the Soul to God, Chairman :—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E.
5. FRIDAY, JAN. 11th :—"The distinctive Moral Grandeur of the Christian Religion." Chairman :—The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C. I. E.
6. SATURDAY, JAN. 12th :—"The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness to a worldwide Kingdom of Christ." Chairman :—Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D.

ADMISSION FREE: but RESERVED SEAT TICKETS (a single Ticket admitting to a Reserved Seat at all the Lectures) may be obtained, price Rs. 2 each, at Messrs. JATASAR BROTHERS, General Merchants, 60-61, Girgaum Road, or at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort, or at the door of the Hall.

The LECTURES are being arranged by a Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR, Rev. Dr. MACKICHAN, Mr. K. NATARAJAN, the Hon. Mr. GOKALDAS K. PAREKH, the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. PROCTER, Sir JAMSETJI JIJIBHAI, the Hon. Mr. VITHALDAS D. THAKARSEY, Mr. R. M. PATELL, the K. R. CAMA, Dr. D. R. CHORGHAR, Dr. G. BANDARKAR, Mr. K. R. CAMA, and Rev. Dr. J. E. ABBOTT.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, at 6 P.M.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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Saturday, " 12th.—"One Flat."
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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS. PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

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ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

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FOR THE
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PROGRAMME.

1. "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS THE BEST CLUB IN EUROPE," by J. H. YOXALL, M.P. Describing the heroic efforts of the Kitchen Committee, and giving a whimsical account of the relaxation of M. P's.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/16	=	+ 1/8
2 per cent. Reduced	93 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent Indian Enfaced Paper Paper	64 3/8	=	+ 1/8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 5/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	32 3/8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	62 7/8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-21 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20-50 3/4	=	+ 3/4
New York Demand	4-85 1/4	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5	do. =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	do. =	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 5/8	do. =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 5/8	do. =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1/4	pr. ct. =	— 1-3
7 day market loans	4	pr. ct. =	— 1/8
WHEAT—Dull			
BARLEY—			
Yellow Gurzrat 47 1-4 Feb.-Mar. done flat			
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1-4—1-4 April-May sellers flat			
Brown 42 3-8—1/8 A.-M. done flat			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 44 Jan.-Feb. sellers steady			
COTTON—			
Gulf to New York 7 1-8			

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton closed	steady
East Indian	steady
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	10,00
Spot	9/64+7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	10,00
Futures closed	firm

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5-51	5-55	5-54
+ 8	+ 7	+ 6
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5-54	5-51	mutilated
+ 6		
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
mutilated	mutilated	mutilated

Receipts at U. S. Ports 46,000
Do. last year 15,000
Exports to Great Britain 26,00
Do. do. Continent 19,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10-85 + 10
Futures, month of March	9-91 + 18
Do. month of July	10-10 + 16

* Advanced owing to fine cables and to bullish visible supply figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-2 + 3/16
Futures, month of March	10-4 + 22
Do. month of July	10-38 + 20
Tone at close	steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	36,000
Total Sold on Speculation	2,000
Total Sold for Export	1,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	34,000
Total Actual Exports	8,000
Total Weeks Imports	132,00
Total Stock	742,000
Surats Week's Sales	1,000
Surats forwarded to Consumers	1,000
Surats Exports	100
Surats Imports	2,000
Surats Stock	10,000
Afloat American	340,000
Do. Indian	9,000

COTTON.

	Bales
Stock in London	6,000
Total visible supply	4,690,000
	+10,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	194,000
Quantity in sight	8,360,000
	+430,000

LIVERPOOL ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 2 32	
F. G. Broach	5 19 32	+ 4 32
Good Broach	5 14 32	
Fine Bhowngger	4 28 32	
F. G. Bhowngger	4 24 32	
Good bhowngger	4 20 32	
Fine Oomras	4 5 32	
F. G. Oomras	4 24 32	
Good Oomras	4 20 32	
Good M. G. Oomras	4 26 32	
Fine N. G. Oomras	4 28 32	2/32
Fine Hilsbe	4 16 32	
Good Hilsbee	4 8 32	
Fine Bengals	4 2 32	
F. G. Bengals	3 30 32	
Good Bengals	3 28 32	
Fine N. G. Bhowngger	4 18 3	
Good Khandeish	4 14 32	
F. G. Khandeish	4 18 32	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th January.

Cotton	13,862	bales.
Wheat	3,192	cwts
Linseed	1,449	do
Rape, Sai and Mustard	3,39	do
Ungeliyseed	26,13	do
Poppyseed	102	do
Groundnuts	2,662	do
Castorseed	1,821	do
Rice	3,273	do
Myrabollams	3,632	do
Cottonseed	24,304	do
Mowrasseed	14	do
Grain	1,404	do
Joowar	2,478	do
Maize	208	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 37 600.
Gold coin Rs. 12,780.
Silver bullion Rs. 22,20,302
Exports "Oceana" from London and Marseilles.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The weekly cotton figures show an increase of 430,000 in the quantity in sight, while the visible supply has increased by 10,000 bales only. It is privately reported that the out of sight figures for the week amount to 440,000 bales against 220,000 bales in the corresponding week last year, showing the very large trade enquiry now existing. The statistical position is said to be responsible for the recent rise, but it is more probable that it is due to Bullish manupulation and is most likely to be maintained with the enormous crop grown in America and elsewhere. Our local market is steady and a moderate business is reported at advancing rates. But the time at the close is easier.

The Rupee Paper settlement passed off to-day, and was assisted by the easier tone of the money market. Badlees were made early in the day at six annas and later on at three annas. The time at the close is steady.

The time of the Share market is also very steady and mill shares are advancing.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	3,33,737	Increase
Other Deposits	3,15,934	do.
Sundries	2,65,485	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	47,851	do.
Other Authorized Securities	60,300	do.
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	8,90,261	Increase
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	5,57,142	Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased Securities	4,39,842	do.
Bullion	1,88,344	do.
Balance with other Banks	1,10,064	do.
Sundries	4,752	do.
Cash	11,81,591	Increase

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1/2
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 21/32
French Francs 3 m/s D A	172 1/2
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	164
Shanghai 30 do. do.	224
Japan 30 do. do.	148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96-5
1st Settlement	96-8

MONEY MARKET.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs. 7-2-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs. 7-3-0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore,—Forward April-May	Rs. 7-4-0
Yellow Guzerat,—Forward do.	Rs. 7-15-0

Poppyseed.—Tone. quiet.

Ready	Rs. 10-5-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-6-0

Castorseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs. 45-0-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed	Rs. 47-4-0
25 " "	Rs. 46-4-0
50 " "	Rs. 45-4-0
Black Kutnee	Rs. 41-0-0

Wheat.—Tone dull.

White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 4-8-0.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Broach M. G. (By. terms) and	184	176	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	182	174	Jan. 25
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	210	204	Ready.
Do do	210	204	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	196	190	Ready.
Do do	196	190	Jan. 25,
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple Karunia (M-G)	210	204	Ready.
Akola (M-G) do	210	204	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M. G.)	226	220	Ready.
Do do	223	219	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	222	223	Ready.
Do do	220	223	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	222	... 224	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G	192	183	Ready.
Dharwar (S.G.)	192	183	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	178	169	Ready.
Do do	177	168	Jan. 25
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M.G.	220	214	Ready.
Do do	219	213	Jan. 25,

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... Firm.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 23,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5-64	5-61	5-61
plus 6	plus 6	plus 7
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5-61	5-61	5-61
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5-61	5-54	5-48
plus 7	plus 6	plus 6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 22nd Dec. 1906, as compared with the statement of 8th Jan. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 22. Rs.	Dec. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	46,2,,277	64,03,888
Public Deposits at Branches	45,50,932	41,03,926
Other Deposits	8,11,16,743	8,87,,9,340
Post Bills	16,551	16,554
Sundries	25,19,939	20,67,863
	11,22,25,445	11,87,30,371
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,38,99,46	1,37,88, 77
Other authorised Securities	38,07,101	38,36,4 8
redits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,15,34,392	1,28,30,784
Do. do. do.	2,38,97,0 31	2,1o,80,525
Bills discounted and purchased	2,41,91,634	2,39,39,110
Coal Stock	3,45,830	3,20,830
Stamps and Stationery	4,606	4,656
Bullion	14,84,780	14,46,086
Balances with other Banks	20,32,174	17,26,036
Sundries	3,02,846	3,01,648
Cash	2,2o,67,900	2,67,46,728
	11,22,25,445	11,87,30,371

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, January 8.

335 Detail—Wednesday the 9th Instant.
There will be a Lecture at Head-Quarters at 7 p m, for those going up for the Proficiency Examination.
Thursday the 10th Instant.
The Battalion will parade at Sir Richard Temples Statue at 6-15 p m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Friday the 11th Instant.
Results of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
336 Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company :—No 1001 Vol J W D'Cruz.
337 Transfer—No 2964 Sergt E S Lynn is transferred from "D" to "C" Coy with effect from this date.
338 Promotion—No 2964 Sergt E S Lynn is promoted Cr Sergt vice Irvine resigned.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, January 8.

116 No 2 Co—To-day Tuesday the 8th and Thursday the 10th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p m.
Dress—Jhain-Jothes
E B V o—Wednesday the 9th instant.
Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light Station.

117 CORPS PARADE SATURDAY.
No 1 and 2 Companies—"I" Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Ground Fort on Saturday the 12th instant.
Parade at 4 p m and for members who cannot attend at 4 p m there will be a second party parade at 4-45 p m at the B V A Club.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
It is requested that as many members as possible including Recruits, will attend this parade.

118 DRILL BOOKS.
The new Drill Book for the "C" B L C can be obtained at Company Head-Quarters price eight annas.

119 LEAVE.
Sapper T B Reilly R E Company is granted leave of absence from 1st October 1906 to 1st April 07.

120 MEETING.
There will be a Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the B V A Rifle Association at the Club on Tuesday the 8th inst at 6-45 p m

121 B V A RIFLE MEETING.
It is notified for information that the annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Santa Cruz Commencing Sunday the 13th, Inst Programmes will be issued during the week.
Trains leave at Church Gt at 6-5 a. m and 6-45 a. m. and Grant Rd at 6-15 a. m. and 6-45 a. m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Friday 18th Jan, is published for information :—

253 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.
2nd Jan 1907 3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 3 and 5 Match, and Practice 2 and 400 yards, Supdt. Officer Capt. A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 1 Match, and Practice 60 and 400 yards, Supdt Officer Capt. A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
4th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
5th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
7th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, 2 and 4 Match, Practice 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards.
8th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
9th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
10th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 1 and 3 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Durnford.
11th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Clayton.
12th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Major Tickell.
14th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy 2 and 5 Match, Practice also 200 and 5 0 yards.
15th Jan 190—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1 Match, Practice also 600 and 800 yards.
16th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1, 3 and 5 Match, Competition.
17th Jan 1907 3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup, 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
18th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

NOTE—Class Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the afternoon.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols]

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Framawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	1	4
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Malim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	2	4	84
Total plague deaths to date	134 178		
Same date last year	3	2	95

We have received from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore a paper containing selections from reports and notes on spike disease in sandal trees. These papers are published for the information of scientists by order of the Mysore Government, who are prepared to pay Rs. 10,000 to any one who will discover the cause of the spike disease and suggest an effective and at the same time a cheap and easily applicable remedy for its eradication, but reserve to themselves the discretion to decide whether any particular remedy is entitled to any and, if so, what reward. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Mr. M. Muthannah, Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Cola Lodge, Bangalore.

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURRY—January 7, at Bombay, the wife of J. B. Pringle Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTCHER—January 3, at Captain Falconer's, Egmore Castle, the wife of Mr. Butcher, P. W. D., Upper Burma, of a son.
MONCRIEFF-SMITH—December 26, at Naini Tal, to Mr. and Mrs Moncrieff Smith, a daughter.

DEATHS.

SOPER—December 25, at Allahabad, Charles Joseph Soper, Guard, E. I. Railway, late East Surrey Regiment.
SCOTT—December 28, at Rawalpindi, of pneumonia, Mary, the beloved wife of the late John Scott of Bawalpindi and Murree, aged 69 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sunsets, 6h. 16m. High water, 4-36m., 5-52a. Low water, 11-21m., 11-21a.
Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour and Lighthouses.
Dr. Cuthbert Hall's lecture on "The Witness of God in the Soul," Wilson College, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation. The Chief Justice sat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton in the Appeal Court on the Original Side, while the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty formed another Appeal Court on the same side. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Daver sat in their respective courts on the Orignal Side. The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman has been ill for some days past.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	On the Road ..... J Ord Hume
Overture	Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Serenata	Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth
Reminiscences of	Mozart ..... Mozart
Valse	Amisio ..... Waldteufel
Selection	Veronique ..... Messager
A musical Travastic	The Warblers Serenade ..... J Perry

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BROUGHAM.—The Coroner Mr. Byrne held an inquest yesterday at the morgue, concerning the death of a Hindu woman named Rungubai, aged 60. The evidence showed that the deceased was walking along the Bapu Khote Street on the evening of Saturday last, when she was accidentally knocked down by a brougham, belonging to Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji and driven by his coachman Chan loo Dhaku. The deceased on being knocked down, received a cut on her head and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the wound was dressed and she was allowed to go. Her condition, however, grew worse, and she died last evening, the cause of death being assigned to haemorrhage from rupture of the liver. It was further ascertained that the vehicle was being driven on the proper side of the road at an ordinary pace, and that the coachman had shouted out when he saw the deceased in his way. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the facts aforesaid was returned.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Improvement Trust, held on the 19th December last.

Consulting Engineer's letter from the Engineer, dated 10th December requesting sanction to purchase, at a cost of Rs. 1,500, 100 copies of each of 60 sheets of a revised map of the native town of Bombay on a scale of 100 feet to an inch prepared by Messrs. Hate & Co. chargeable to Capital Account, "General Surveys."

Resolution Sanctioned.

Considered the following letter from the Engineer, dated 14th December :—

I have the honour to forward the accompanying plan in two sheets and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,43,472 for executing the portion of Scheme No. III, between Parel Road and Dongri Street, and to request the favour of your obtaining the Board's sanction thereto as also to the invitation of tenders for the carrying out of the work.

It is proposed to start this work as soon as the first two blocks of chawls at Imamwada are ready, which will be by the end of January next, and which would enable the demolition of some of the buildings coming on the line of the main road between Parel Road and Tandel Street. The demolition work and the site clearing will be proceeded with further, as more accomodation becomes available by the completion of additional chawl blocks.

The estimate is made out with regard to the latest tender rates, and is debitable to the total estimate of Rs. 4,80,000 for Scheme No. III (Revised) : no excess on the total estimate is anticipated.

Resolution .—The estimate is approved.

2. The Engineer should be requested to call for tenders for the work.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India, January 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon. Sir John Prescott Hewett, K C S I, C I E has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov Genl of India, with effect from the 1st January.

Mr James Fairbairn Finlay, C S I, is appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov Genl of India.

Capt L P Stephen, MB, IMS, is appointed to officiate as Health Officer of Simla, during the absence on leave of Capt J H Murray, M B, T M S, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The Rev B Kitchin, a chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be chaplain of Nasirabad, Rajputana, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties there.

The Rev P G Bruce-Austin, chaplain of Nasirabad, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with furlough for 9 months in continuation, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr L Robertson, ICS, Under- Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 28th February.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Post Office of India, consequent on the confirmation of Mr C Stewart-Wilson, ICS, as Director-Genl of the Post Office, with effect from the 1st Oct :—

Mr W Maxwell, ICS, Postmaster-Genl of the 1st grade officiating in the special 1st grade of Postmaster-Genl, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr C H Harrison, ICS, Postmaster-Genl of the 2nd grade, and Deputy Director-Genl of the Post Office of India, to be Postmaster-Genl of the 1st grade, and to continue to officiate in the special 1st grade of Postmaster-Genl, during the absence of Mr Maxwell with the Telegraph Committee, or until further orders.

Mr C J Lalkaka, Postmaster-Genl of the 2nd grade, to continue to officiate in the grade of Postmaster-Genl, *vice* Mr Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr W F Cockell, 1st Asst Director-Genl of the Post Office, and officiating Postmaster-Genl of the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H C Sheridan, officiating 1st Asst Director-Genl of the Post Office, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr P J Gorman, 4th Asst Director-Genl of the Post Office, to be 3rd Assist Director-Genl of the Post office.

Mr J W K McCrea, Supdt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to be 4th Asstt Director-Genl of the Post Office, *vice* Mr Gorman, and to continue to act as Asstt Director-Genl in the Rs. 1,000 grade.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Major G A Robertson, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be Deputy Sect to the Govt of India, Dept of Military Supply, *vice* Lieut Col H T Kenny, vacated, dated 1st January.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer W Torrie, R I M, M I N A, is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine Dock yard, Kidderpore, *vice* Chief Engineer F S Lamb, R I M, with effect from the 27th December.

Lieut H C E Dobbin, R I M, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th February.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

Contracts for Delivery of Linseed and Rapeseed.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, presiding in the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Hurmukhrai Amulakhchand against Narotumdas Gordhandas and Keshowlal Gordhandas, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be decreed, either as the surviving co-partners, or in the alternative as the heirs and representatives of Gordhandas Raghunathjee, to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,218-0-3, with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Maivi Hiralal, Mody, and Bunchordas, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, in giving judgment, said the plaintiffs are a firm of merchants who carry on an extensive business in Bombay and in about fifteen other centres of trade in India. They deal in cotton-seed, wheat, and other produce on their own account, and acted as shroffs and commission agents for a large number of constituents residing both in Bombay and up-country. The defendants are the sons of one Gordhandas Raghunathjee, who during his life-time carried on business in piecegoods in the name of his father Raghunathjee Tarachand. Gordhandas was a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family, and the piecegoods business, which he was carrying on jointly with his father, was a family business. Besides the piecegoods business, which appeared to be the principal business of the family, Gordhandas carried on another business in coloured cloth in his own name in partnership with other persons. The family firm of Raghunathjee Tarachund was continued after the death of Gordhandas, which occurred on the 28th March 1904, for the benefit of the defendants. The first defendant was a minor at the time of his father's death, and also at the time the suit was filed. The second defendant was posthumous son of Gordhandas and was born on the 21st April 1904. It was common ground between the parties to this suit that the family of the defendants was joint and undivided, and that the cloth business carried on in the name of Raghunathjee Tarachand, always was and is the business of the family. The plaintiffs alleged that, at the request of Gordhandas, their Bombay firm acted as "Pukki Adut" agents and shroffs for his firm of Raghunathjee Tarachund, and as such agents, they in 1903 registered his orders for the sale and purchase of linseed and rapeseed for forward delivery ; that at the death of Gordhandas, contracts for the purchase by him of 100 tons of linseed and 100 tons of rapeseed had remained open ; that the delivery of linseed under the contracts was to be given by them in May 1904, and that of rapeseed in April—May 1904 ; that they were ready and willing to deliver all these goods to the defendants' firm, and they actually tendered delivery of all but 25 tons of rapeseed ; that the defendants' firm repudiated Gordhandas's transactions and refused to take delivery ; that they thereupon sold the goods on the defendants' account, and that the sales resulted in a loss to them of Rs. 3,965-7-9. This sum, together with the sum of Rs. 252-8-6, which they claimed to be due to them for their commissions, brokerage, and charity allowance, they sought to recover from the defendants. The latter, by their written statement, put the plaintiffs to strict proof of almost all the allegations in the plaint. They contended that dealing in rapeseed and linseed was no part of the family business, and that if Gordhandas entered into these transactions, they were the private speculations of Gordhandas, and were not entered into by him as manager of the joint family or on behalf of the family and that they were not liable in respect thereof. They ended by pleading that the transaction set out in the plaint were gaming and wagering transactions, and were therefore void and not binding on them. They repudiated all liability in respect of those transactions, and prayed that the suit may be dismissed with costs. Before entering on the really contentious portion of the case, his Lordship said that it was conclusively proved by the evidence furnished by the books of account of the firm of Raghunathjee Tarachand that, during the life-time of his father Raghunath, Gordhandas commenced to deal in, amongst other things, linseed and rapeseed ; and that in 1903, he employed a firm of brokers to enter into contracts for him in the bazar. He then gave written orders, signed by himself, to his broker, addressed to the plaintiff firm to register his "books" as set forth in each of the said orders. By his six orders, he directed the plaintiffs to register his contracts for the purchase of rapeseed and linseed. Although a great many questions were raised by the issues, the principle questions before the Court appeared to his Lordship to be :—1. Whether the transactions set out in the plaint and entered into by Gordhandas, were his own personal and private transactions, or were they transactions entered into by him as managing member of his family and on behalf of his firm ? 2. Whether the defendants were bound by these transactions of their father ; and whether they, as the present owners of the family firm of Raghunathjee Tarachand, were liable to make good to the plaintiffs the loss, if any, on these transactions ? 3. Whether the transactions were in the nature of gambling and wagering, and as such void ? His Lordship went at great length into the law and evidence in the case ; and found that the transactions mentioned in the plaint were transactions entered into by Gordhandas on behalf of his family firm, as the sole adult member of the firm and as manager of the family and that the defendants were liable. His Lordship said he was unable to find that the transactions in the suit were agreements by way of wagers : and he held that the plaintiffs fully intended to give and take delivery of the goods for cash. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,218-0-3, with interest from the date of the filing of the plaint up to judgment and the costs of the suit. Interest was allowed on the judgment at 6 per cent.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY BANK.

Right to Inspect Register of Shareholders.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the appeal of Suleman Somji, a shareholder in the Bank of Bombay, against a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott, delivered on 4th August last, refusing to allow Suleman's claim to inspect the Bank's register of shareholders, and to take extracts out of it, was called on for arguments. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Suleman Somji, the plaintiff in the original suit, and the appellant in the present proceedings ; Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Bombay, the defendant in the original suit, and the respondent in this appeal. The learned Chief Justice had constituted this Special Bench for the hearing of this appeal.

In the course of his judgment, the Hon. Mr Justice B. Scott remarked, that the Bank possessed, by virtue of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 the rights, powers, and immunities incident by law to a Corporation aggregate. Plaintiff was the owner of a share in the Bank ; therefore, he was a member of the Corporation. The suit had been instituted as a result of the correspondence between the plaintiff and the Secretary of the Bank, which had taken place in the months of June and July. The first letter dated 4th June referred to a verbal refusal by the Secretary on the 1st June, to allow the plaintiff to take a list of shareholders, with their addresses ; it concluded with a request, that such list might be furnished to him, on payment for the same. Some correspondence passed. On the 5th July, the plaintiff replied, it was unfair to be asked why he required the inspection. There were gross irregularities in the management of the Bank ; in the election of the directors ; in the manner the directors acted ; and other matters ; the Secretary and the board precluded him from communicating with the shareholders ; or from taking concerted action, by withholding the inspection. He gave notice of filing a suit ; inspection having not been given, it was filed on the 11th idem. The right of inspection was thus stated by Lindley, L. J., in Mutter vs. Eastern and Midlands Railway Company, 38. Ch. D., 106 : When the right to inspect, and take a copy, is expressly conferred by statutes, the limit of the right depends on the true construction of the statute. When the right to inspect, and take a copy, is not expressly conferred, the extent of such rights depends on the interest which the appellant has in what he wants to copy, and on what is reasonably necessary for the protection of such interest." The common law right to inspect and take copies of public documents was limited by this principle, as was shown by the judgment in Rex vs. Justices of Staffordshire ; so was the common law right of the member of a Corporation to inspect, and take copies

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NOTIFICATION.
ADVANCE IN PRICE.
OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.
Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.
Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*
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SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff to take measures for perpetuating the MEMORY of the late Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJI, will be held in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 P. M. (S. T.).

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1907.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE January issue of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* gives the full text of the paper, "The Burden of the British Indian in South Africa,' which Mr. L. M. Ritch recently read before the East India Association, together with the debate thereon which followed. The former we have already summarised in our columns. The latter contains the views of several eminent Anglo-Indians which have not yet seen the light of publicity. Mr. Ritch's protest was that the British Indian in South Africa, irrespective of his qualifications and because he is a British Indian, is treated on an entirely different footing from his fellow-colonist : that he is to all intents and purposes bracketed with the aboriginal Bantu native and treated as such : that whereas in the one Colony he is not admitted at all save he comes as a menial, in another the regulations consign him to the roadway and forbid him the footpath. He is subjected to the indignity of carrying an identification pass after the fashion of the Kaffir : he is subjected to this or that galling and offensive restriction. In short he is the object of special class legislation and ostracism. The head and front of the grievances of the British Indian in South Africa were thus briefly outlined by Mr. Ritch, who, as the chairman Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree explained, is a non-Indian, but a man who has worked in South Africa in a professional capacity, as a lawyer and also as a man following commercial pursuits and as a public citizen, a man who has seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears of the humiliating and debasing treatment to which British Indians, subjects of His Britannic Majesty, have been invariably treated by the legislators and authorities in various parts of that sub-continent, and at a good deal of self-sacrifice has been a consistent advocate of the rights of the British Indian in South Africa. Sir Raymond West, fomerly senior member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, was the first of the Anglo-Indians present to address the meeting and made a thrilling appeal through his audience to the English people. He confessed he had listened to the lecture with some humiliation. The British he claimed to be an Imperial race, proud of the position they held, who had in the past endeavoured on many occasions to live up to the great role which Providence had apparently laid out for them. They must therefore rise superior to petty feeling, to commercial jealousy, and they must take their position as members of the Imperial race just as the Indians themselves were called upon, at no small sacrifice, to take their place in the Empire.

It was particularly gratifying to find Sir Raymond West, who had long and intimate acquaintance with the people of this country, spoke so highly of them, describing them as equally loyal and law-abiding as any other members of the British community. They possess, in the opinion of Sir Raymond, characteristics which, on account of their very difference from European characteristics, give a versatility to the whole British community, taken as an aggregate, which was a source of immense strength ; and if difficulties arise in the future, he could conceive that the Indian capacity of reverence and submission to law and discipline would be a mainstay of the Empire. Were they then, he asked, without any serious cause, to wound the pride and alienate the affections of that huge mass of people ? He said, No. They were bound to feel for them and to protect them as far as they could. Their demands are undoubtedly, in the present case, most modest and simple. They ask only for civic rights. They claim no political position. They merely demand to be allowed to exercise the humble activities and have the ordinary life of plain citizens. As Sir Raymond West put it, they say, in effect : "You admit freely the natives of Austria, France, Germany and Russia." They are foreigners. Are we, who are British subjects, to be put on worse terms than they ? The question cannot be answered—unless the British Government deliberately closes its eyes to right and justice—any other way than by the admission that British Indians are entitled to greater consideration than aliens. Yet Sir Raymond preached patience. He assured the Indian Delegates that they had the sympathy of thousands if not millions of people, not only of those who had been in India, but of the great mass of the population. But, he added "they were at present so tied down by refractive theories and an imperfect policy in the past, that the existing obstacles could only be got over by gradual steps." When they had gentlemen like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ally appearing before them it was an absurd and ridiculous thing for people to say that Indians "were not fit to associate with British colonists on equal terms. How few of the colonists, at any rate, were fit to stand on a platform and contend against the appeal of Mr. Gandhi, much less against the telling arguments of Mr. Ritch ?"

Very few, indeed, it must be admitted. But we look for practical results from such a meeting as was held at the East India Association. The first was a tacit understanding that all present should consider themselves "apostles of a great and imperial cause" and urge upon their friends the necessity of looking into the question in a large and liberal spirit consistent with the dignity of the Empire and the great history that is behind it. There were members present who were less moderate in their demands than Sir Raymond West. For example, Mr. Martin Wood characterised the present policy as one which had grown to such monstrous proportions in South Africa to to be really a policy of disruption of Empire. The time for argument has passed and it now remains to be seen how far these degrading disabilities are to be swept away. Direct representation to the responsible authorities is Mr. Wood's panacea. Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree told the meeting that the conflict is not so much between British Indians and African communities as it is between the Crown and the statesmen of Great Britain on the one hand and a few thousand colonists on the other. They have, in Sir Muncherjee's opinion, taken upon themselves to say to the Imperial Government : "Do what you like, we here will by every means, even at the risk of employing physical force, deny to these subjects of yours of the British Indian Empire those rights which His Majesty and the Imperial Government have for generations past guaranteed to them. If in this struggle the Colonial contention prevails, the people of India will be regarded in future as inferior to men of civilised communities, and I think that the people of India will do well to realise this, and cry loud and long until they find that this great grievance is remedied and that their national existence is secured for the future by the assertion of Imperial authority against the tyrannical and humiliating legislation aimed at them by the South African authorities." The practical results of the meeting then were that the Delegates secured many friends for the British Indians in South Africa and much practical sympathy with their cause ; also the conviction that the only practical course, as Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji said of another cause, is to "agitate, agitate, agitate." Impatient, persistent agitation lies the only hope of the British Indian in South Africa.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS. OFFICIAL details are now reported to have been published at Home relative to the proposed reduction of Great Britain's naval strength. In October last the *Standard* stated that the Admiralty intended to take four battleships of the "Majestic" class from the Channel Fleet and two from the Atlantic Fleet, besides two of the "Formidable" class from the Mediterranean Fleet, in the Reserve with nucleus crews, and place the whole of the "Royal Sovereign" class in Reserve without crews. The men thus set free were to go towards increasing the nucleus of crews for the torpedo flotillas. This was according to Reuter, who now tells us that the thirty-three battleships in active commission will be reduced to twenty-six, and the sixteen armoured cruisers will be reduced to twelve, while the Channel fleet will be weaker than the German North Sea fleet. When the statement was first made, in October, newspaper correspondents applied at Whitehall for confirmation but were informed that the Admiralty authorities were "not prepared to make any statement." It is now "practically confirmed." As the matter is likely to lead to much controversy we append in full the statement of the *Standard* of October 15 and its explanatory remarks of the following day :—

"The Admiralty intend to pay off eight first-class battleships and four armoured cruisers and to strike eight first-class battleships from the sea-going list before the end of the year. Twenty capital ships will thus be removed from the first line. Four battleships of the "Majestic" class will be removed from the Channel Fleet, two of the same class from the Atlantic Fleet, and two of the "Formidable" class from the Mediterranean Fleet. These six "Majestics" and two "Formidables" are to be placed in the fleet in commission in reserve at home with nucleus crews. The whole of the "Royal Sovereign" class of first class battleships, numbering eight fine vessels, is to be placed in the Reserve without crews. The oldest ship, the "Royal Sovereign," was completed in 1892, so that she is no more than fourteen years old—about half the life of a battleship. The object of the new scheme is to save the money required for maintaining the ships in the sea-going fleet. The men set free are to go towards increasing the nucleus crews of the torpedo flotillas. They will live in barracks. The effect of the new scheme on the strength of the various squadrons will be as follows:—The Mediterranean Fleet of seven battleships of the "Formidable" class will be reduced to five ships. There will in future be one admiral's command in the Middle Sea instead of two. The Atlantic Fleet of eight ships, consisting of five "King Edward VII's" and three 'Majestics," will be reduced to six ships. The Channel Fleet of sixteen battleships, consisting of five "Duncans," five "Albions," four "Majestics," and two "Swiftsures," will be reduced to twelve battleships. It is, however, possible that the two "Formidables" removed from the Mediterranean may be utilised as flagships to the two small squadrons of six ships to which the Channel Fleet is reduced, in which case the strength of the Channel Fleet would be fourteen ships. But it is again possible that the two "Swiftsures" may be placed in the Reserve, in which case the strength of the Channel Fleet would stand, as first calculated, at twelve battleships. Briefly, under the new scheme we are to have in home and nearer waters either eighteen or twenty, instead of twenty-four battleships, and eight armoured cruisers instead of twelve, and five ships in the Mediterranean instead of seven, thus reducing the sea-going strength of the fleet by about one-fourth."

In its issue of Oct, 16 the "Standard" added :—

"In further explanation of our announcement of yesterday concerning the intended reductions in the Navy which, as we stated, will remove either six or eight first-class battleships from the sea-going fleet into the fleet in commission in reserve with nucleus crews, while the eight 'Royal Sovereigns' are to be placed in reserve without nucleus crews, it should be clearly understood that the reduction in the sea-going force, as such, is to be permanent. The six new first-class battleships described in the official returns as 'building' will no doubt be used to replace six (or eight) older ships in the sea-going fleet. But, under the new scheme, the numerical strength will be reduced from its present figure to either twenty-three or twenty-five ships, a reduction equal to about one-fourth. In other words, while the type of ship of which the sea-going squadrons consist may be improved, the numerical strength will be about one-fourth less than it is now. The six ships 'building' are the 'Dreadnought' which is now completing her trials, the 'Lord Nelson' and 'Agamemnon,' and the three latest ships of the "King Edward VII." class, 'Hibernia,' 'Africa,' 'Britannia,' all of which are neither completed or approaching completion. The six 'Majesties,' and possibly the two 'Formidables,' being placed in the fleet in commission in reserve, the six new battleships will, as they are completed, take the place in the sea-going fleet of six other battleships, which in their turn will be passed into the fleet in commission in reserve. The net gain, therefore, to the sea-going fleet consists in improved ships. The fleet in commission in reserve will be increased by the addition of the ships replaced in the sea-going fleet by the new battleships, unless—as is probable—a corresponding number of the older ships now in commission in reserve are taken out of commission and relegated to the Reserve without nucleus crews in which case they will speedily become useless. The increase of ships in commission in reserve necessitates a corresponding increase of men living in barracks ashore, and in all probability the placing of a large number of officers on half pay."

When this statement was discussed at Home, we were told that it was intended to show our good faith as to the proposed reduction of armaments with foreign countries. When, last week, it was stated that disarmament will not be discussed by the representatives of the Powers at any early date, it might have been supposed that no necessity any longer existed for a display of "good faith". We can only repeat what we said when the October statement was published that the assumption that the two-Power standard is no longer necessary because of our friendship with France is the merest moonshine. We must look facts in the face. With the best will in the world we may find ourselves at enmity with our French friends at any time, on such questions as that of Fashoda as would scatter to the winds all the cordial sentiments that have been so lavishly poured forth in recent times, and a Franco-German friendship is no more improbable than was an Anglo-French in 1898. All our past programmes have been framed on the assumption that our fleet was as ready for instant action as it is believed to be now. It is safe to say that we are no further ahead of the Germans in efficiency now than we thought we were of the French in the nineties. Germany is a far more dangerous rival than France was, as her interests and ours clash all over the world. She regards colonial expansion as essential for her national development, and sees that as her present possessions are not worth very much she must look elsewhere. From the tone of the German press one is forced to the conclusion that they believe we cannot any longer bear the burden of vast naval expenditure, and they regard it as an encouragement to persist. Yet we have the temerity to reduce our navy. We suppose it is because of this reduction that all naval ports are to be locked up at night, as yesterday's telegram old us.

NEW SHOOTING RULES. A CORRESPONDENT in the United Provinces sends an exceptionally long letter to the *Indian Field* on the subject of the new shooting rules which have been introduced into that area and, it is thought, may soon be introduced all over India. Complaints against shooting rules are not new and must ever continue, for it is impossible to frame those which shall be effective in their purpose and still not fall foul of some one's ideas. Of these however there is just ground for complaint. One of the effects of the new rules is to greatly restrict the number of persons who can enjoy this branch of sport, for with the steady decrease in incomes and increase in living expenses which is completely altering life in India, any serious increase in the cost of shooting trips is bound to deter many who would otherwise spend a portion of their leave in this way. By the new rules, not only is the initial cost increased, but the cost of introducing elephants into the forest is absolutely prohibitive. With the view that the preservation of carnivora is contrary to a policy, we cannot agree : not only do the carnivora help to keep down the herbivorous animals which do damage to crops, but for their own sake it is desirable that they should not be allowed to become extinct. There should obviously be some restriction, provided it is properly considered and properly enforced. That the rules in this respect are not generally fair is shown by the effect of Rule 9 of the new code. The correspondent to whom we have referred, after describing the local forest as divided into three blocks of which one is valueless for sport, says : "The forests are automatically closed by the 30th June, by which time the rains have ordinarily commenced, and no one shoots them. There is thus a period, say from the 15th November to 30th June, available for shooting, or seven and a half months (225 days roughly), and it will only be possible for the *public* to shoot on 112 days, or for seven periods of 15 days and one short period of seven days. Not more than eight permit holders can therefore visit each of these two desirable jungles, or 16 in all, and for the rest of the time the Gazetted Forest Officer and Exempted Officer and Rs. 100 permit-holder (if any) will have them to themselves. Again the 15 day periods must either be (1) periods of grace or (2) permit periods. There is nothing, so far as I read the rules, to prevent a Forest Officer taking the jungles during a "Permit period. As a fact, I know it has been done. The result is that the Forest Officer can shoot for *any* period of 15 days, and for the subsequent 15 and preceding days, and no outsider could thus get into the forests for 45 days! What can be done for one area can be done for all, and where then will the *public* come in ? If these periods of grace are intended for Rs. 100 permit-holders and exempted officers, they should be restricted to them, otherwise they can keep everyone else out." This is the most important of all the rules as it practically restricts shooting to a few officials. The day has gone when the Anglo-Indian community was almost entirely official. To-day there is the great commercial body which is doing work just as valuable as that of the officials, and it is obviously most unfair that any invidious distinctions should be drawn amongst sportsmen.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo left Aden at 4 a. m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next. The Mails have again been considerably delayed in transit across the Continent.

A *Statesman* special cablegram from London says :—A report from an authoritative source states that Mr. Winston Churchill will be Irish Secretary and Mr. Birrell, Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone taking a peerage. Lord Crowe will succeed as Education Minister, Dr. Macnamara representing Education in the Commons.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th instant. The same Co.'s s.s. "Imperatrix," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant. The same Co.'s s.s. "Silesia," from Trieste, arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 6th instant

MR. HARVEY, the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, goes on nine months' leave.

THE steamer "Ischia," from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Banca left Suez at 4 p. m. on Sunday the 6th instant and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on Saturday the 19th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th December 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 45,586 mds., with a decrease of Rs. 47,367 in the earnings.

THE members of a chapel at Harrogate have been discussing the "House of Lords and the Education Bill," and opened the proceedings by singing "Who is on the Lord's side ?" The profanity of the Puritan pietist has often been a puzzle to us.

THE Observatory at Moulmein, which was closed nineteen years ago, is to be reopened, as it is believed that observations there will be of benefit both to science and commerce. Active measures are also being taken to establish an Observatory at Suakim, on the Red Sea litteral. It is hoped that the results to be gained, coupled with those already obtained at Suez and Perim, will be of great help to the scientific investigation of the tides in the Red Sea.

THE *Sandhya* muses thus on Mr. Dadabhai :—"And so he has crossed thousands of miles to teach us how to obtain self-government by petitioning ! Again, he has dwelt on Swadeshi, but not on boycott. There's the rub. Freedom under *Jeringhi* rule and Swadeshi without boycott are impossibilities. Oh ! save us from our friends ! "

IT is a Natal paper which tells the story of a discovery of gold. Splendid samples of quartz were sent home, and in due course a prospectus was issued. So excellent was the promise, that the amount asked for was subscribed twice over by the public. The enthusiastic directors, meeting in high good honour, at once telegraphed to the newly appointed manager, "Begin crushing at once." It was the answer which they received back that first hinted to them that all was not well. The cable home read, "Can't, until you sent back the reef."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

CHAPTER II.—CONCERNS THE SECRET.

Roy Royston's spirits fell.

True, he had ten thousand pounds in his pocket and on the morrow would be able to liquidate the greater portion of his debts. Yet the refusal of Helene to go to the theatre alone with him was a mystery. It cut him to the quick.

So intimate was his friendship with Arthur that the latter frequently allowed him to take Helene to the theatre when he was absent in the country or over in Germany, as was so often the case. Inwood trusted his friend implicitly, for he was convinced that Roy had never betrayed his confidence.

He knew quite well that Helene had once been in love with him, but it was a matter of ancient history, and a thing of the past long ago.

Helene had some secret reason for declining to allow him to take her to the theatre. He read it in her face. What was it, he wondered ? She certainly did not fear to arouse Arthur's jealousy, for had not her husband himself suggested it ? No. There was some occult reason, but what it was was a mystery.

Having obtained his hat and coat, he again walked to the door, but feeling in no mood for musical comedy he strolled along the Strand and Pall Mall to the Reform Club—of which he had a couple of years ago been elected a member—and there in the big rather sombre smoking-room upstairs lit a cigar and lay back in a big armchair thinking.

His brain was awhirl with the re-action. All that day he had been calmly contemplating his end, and putting his chaotic affairs in the best order he could. He had that afternoon written farewell letters to his father, to one Bob Mackinlay, a friend of his days at Cheltenham College, and to Edith Clifford, the girl whom he loved very fondly and whom he had hoped would become his wife.

The latter, a touching pathetic letter, remained with the others, locked in the drawer of his dressing-table at his chambers, ready stamped and waiting to be posted.

And now by Arthur's generosity he was enabled to laugh at his foolish cowardice, and to take yet another draught of the cup of pleasure. He sat watching the smoke curl from his cigar and thinking—thinking of Helene.

He rose and wrote several business letters ; then at eleven o'clock took his seat again and smoked pensively for the second time.

To see Helene alone was of the greatest importance. An accident that had occurred on the previous day had rendered the news he had to impart to her of great urgency. And the fact became more deeply impressed upon him each moment. He had been a coward to withhold the truth from her, a foolish despicable cur, he declared to himself. She was in peril—even her good name was at stake ! Surely it was his duty to her, as well as to his kind and generous friend, her husband, to put her in a position to refute the terrible allegations her enemies brought against her !

Should he go to her—at once—that very night ?

The idea seemed a sound one, even if rather dangerous. Arthur would leave London at midnight, and, further, he knew that it was Helene's habit to sit up late writing, for she was something of an authoress and wrote short stories which, at rare intervals, had appeared in several French provincial newspapers. Now as the room on the ground floor facing the roadway was the study—a large, pleasant sunny room which she had chosen because she spent so much time there—he could no doubt attract her attention without any of the servants being aware of his nocturnal visit. To compromise her was the very last thing he would wish to do, yet time was pressing. To-morrow might be too late. If he spoke to her to-night he could save her. And was it not his duty to her—to her husband, his best friend, to do so !

Yes, he would risk it. Calmly he reflected upon all the risks he ran. To go to her at that hour was an action that might very easily be misconstrued. Yet if Arthur was away and the servants upstairs, who could know ? He might wait till the morning yet the morrow might be too late. He knew the deadly peril in which she existed, the peril that a foul cowardly letter might be sent to the City to Arthur, and if he received it, then any action he could take, any explanation would come too late.

No ; it was imperative that he should see her to-night. Near him were seated a group of prosy members discussing some uninteresting Bill that they were bent upon "putting through." He could overhear their discussion, and quickly grew tired of it. So he went out and strolled up St. James' Street in the bright moon-lit night, and on along Piccadilly towards Knightsbridge. Then, turning back, he dropped for a half hour into the Cocoa Tree club for a cigarette and a drink, merely killing time, and at midnight took a hansom up to Cumberland Terrace.

On entering Regent's Park he very soon alighted, paid the man, and walked forward in the bright balmy night. Many of the prosperous-looking houses were still lit up, and from some came the sounds of music from the drawing-rooms. Over the portico of some were striped awnings, and he caught glimpses of light dresses of women "sitting out."

Presently, entering the quadrant behind the iron-railings which shut off the Terrace from the main thoroughfare, he approached the house where the Inwoods lived, a big white one, with a short steep flight of steps and a narrow area.

It differed but little from any other house of the long uniform row, save perhaps that it had been newly painted and presented an even more prosperous exterior than its neighbours.

Midnight had struck half-an-hour ago. All was dark, save the study window, in which the light still showed through the crevices of the venetian blinds. The regions below and above were unlit, as well as the hall, which told Roy that the servants had gone to bed. Carefully he ascended the steps and holding his breath in suspense he reached over, from the door step, and lightly tapped upon the study window.

There was no response.

He thought he heard the sound of somebody moving within the room, but next moment he dismissed it as mere fancy. Then again he tapped and waited, his ear strained to catch the slightest noise. There were sounds of the distant roar of giant London that never ceases night or day.

Suddenly one of the slats of the green blind were lifted, and he saw Helene's face. Upon it was an expression of surprise and alarm, but by the lamp in the street she recognised him, and in a few seconds the door was noiselessly opened, and he found himself in the wide dark hall.

"Shh !" she said. "The servants have only just gone. They may overhear."

And when he walked tiptoe into the room she asked rather severely :

"Now, tell me, Roy, what freak is this ? Why have you come here at this hour ?"

"To see you, Helene," was his answer, placing his crushed hat upon the small side table. "I—well, I wanted to speak to you alone. I have something more important to say to you."

"Surely you might have waited until to-morrow," she protested. "Remember that to call at this hour places me in a position of very great danger. My husband left three-quarters of an hour ago, with scarcely time to catch his train."

"I think, Helene, that you can trust your honour in my hands !" he answered. "I have come to you to night here only because—well, because it is absolutely imperative. There is no time to lose. I have something to say to you—something that, for a long time, I ought to have told you but have refrained because—"

"Well, because of what ?"

"Because I have been a coward."

"A coward ! And now you have come here at this hour without fear of compromising me !"

"I do fear," he whispered hastily, glancing round the familiar room as though suspicious of an eavesdropper. It was a big apartment, half-boudoir, half-study, with well-filled bookshelves, a table full of periodicals, and a big silver bowl of La France roses. The decorations were in cream, the carpet china-blue, and over all was shed a soft mellow glow of yellow-shaded electricity. At the big writing-table set near the window Helene had evidently been at work, for there were sheets of closely written manuscript lying about, and her pen had been thrown down hurriedly when he had tapped upon the window.

She had exchanged her dinner dress for a soft neglige gown of cream silk, the bodice embroidered with heavy silver that shone and glittered beneath the light. Superb she looked as she stood before him, her dainty mouth half open in wonder.

"You should not have come," she protested. "You frightened me."

"I deeply apologise, Helene," he exclaimed. "I know I'm running a very great risk in coming here clandestinely like this. But it is imperative. Sit down, remain quite calm, and listen to what I have to say."

He took her soft white hand and led her to the big lounge chair which he knew she preferred. She sank into it half-mechanically, her head falling back upon the rose-coloured cushion as she faced him in all attention, while he stood upon the hearthrug before her, his hands behind his back.

For a moment he was silent, gazing straight at her, not knowing how to commence. He had admitted his cowardice to her, but she was still puzzled.

"Tell me, Roy. Why is it so imperative that you should see me to-night ?" she asked. "I'm always most delighted to see you, you know, but at a reasonable hour."

"I know, Helene. I have already asked your pardon. But hear me before you lay blame upon me. To-night, Arthur, your husband, has saved me from a coward's death, and I—I will save you, even though it costs me my honour to do so."

"Save me ?" she gasped, starting forward. "Do you really mean that you can release me—that you can place my freedom in my hands—you—you the only man who knows my secret !"

"Yes, Helene," was his grave response, his eyes still fixed upon her.

"And Edith ? What of her ? You love her ; but Roy, remember she is my worst enemy—my very worst, though, I admit, I'm sorry to utter such a denunciation. I am not, however, speaking without absolute proof."

"I think that rather unkind, Helene," he said, a little annoyed. "You have an old friend's privilege, but not to speak ill of the woman I love !"

She shrugged her shoulders in her foreign way and smiled.

"I merely tell you the truth. We women are very frequently jealous of each other. It is surely nothing extraordinary. But," she added, "tell me at once. What have you discovered ?"

"I have discovered the truth—the indisputable truth—and have obtained plain evidence of it."

"You have !" she cried, springing up in joy. "Then tell me—oh, tell me ! Don't keep me a moment longer in this awful anxiety. It is killing me. Ah ! mon dieu ! How I have suffered these past eighteen months, fearing lest Arthur should discover and misjudge me."

"Then you need fear him no longer," was Roy's quiet reply. "Listen and I will tell you the truth—a story of real circumstances stranger than ever novelist has written. You remember that terrible night that—night—when—when you and I—"

"Ah, no !" she cried, rising to her feet and holding both hands out to him. "Do not recall it, Roy. We both remember it too well, alas ! Tell me at once—what have you discovered ? But—hush—listen—hark !"

They both started their ears strained.

The noise was repeated—a low clicking out at the front door. Someone was carefully entering with a latch-key.

"Dieu !" she gasped, her beautiful face blanching in an instant. "It's Arthur—he's lost his train. He'll—he'll find you here—with me ! What will he think ! what must he think ! you—my friend—came here to save me—but instead you have ruined my happiness. Ah !"

The man and woman faced each other.

Roy Royston recognised his fatal error and stood dumb.

(To be continued.)

SWADESHISM IN EXCELSIS.

"Professor" Bose appeals to the Bengali element by the arrangement of his "Great Bengal Circus" which he now terms "the only Swadeshi concern in whole India.' His programme is given below It will be seen that it includes Japanese talent, but probably Mr. Arakichi has been taught to cry out "Bando Mataram" at the right time :—

"Miss Mriumoye, "The Daring," in her unparalleled Exhibit of Managing the Biggest Royal Bengal Tiger on the finest elephant—A Tusker ! ! ! The Programme ends with another Tiger Exhibition of the unrivalled wrestling of Mahabir Nabinchand, with the grandest Royal Bengal Tiger ! Mr. Arakichi, the Great Japanese Cyclist and Acrobat, doing wonders on a Bicycle on wire and with a Barrel on Feet in Mid-air ! Entire change of programme. New Performers ! New Animals ! ! New Feats ! ! ! New Clowns ! New Farces ! ! New Dresses ! ! ! Unprecedented Hurricane Jocky Acts. By the Incomparable Dashing Bareback Riders. Mammatha and Haridas and by Birendra, a boy of 9 and Hirendra, a boy of 8 ! Wonderful Feats on the High Trapeze by that Boldest of the Bold Lady Artistes—Miss Susila ! ! New Thrilling Exploits on the Triple Bar by Bepin and Probodh, on the Double Trapeze by Janu and Miss Karmani, on Rope and Horse-back by monkeys, on feet by boys Fukkam and Kalyan, on Air and through fire by dogs and on the ground by full strength of this Swadeshi Troupe" ! ! !

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

That ever-popular source of amusement, Harmston's Circus, which has been showing on the Maidan at Calcutta for some time, the other night gave a benefit performance in aid of Lady Minto's Fete fund. Mr. Robert Love, the genial manager, is always good to Bombay institutions in the matter of benefits, and we therefore reproduce an account of the Lady Minto performance from a Calcutta contemporary :—

"Harmston's Circus continues to hold first place in public regard of all the shows located on the Calcutta maidan ; at least, so we are led to believe when we see the crowded houses which gather round the arena at the nightly presentations and numerous matinees—of which, by the way, there have been no less than three so far this week. Of the remarkably clever Frantz Troupe we have written before ; they are prime favourites and deservedly so ; for we cannot remember to have seen anything better than their turn in an exile of thirty years of Calcutta, our experience dating back to the palmy days of John Wilson, Cook, Chiarini and others. The items in which the wild and domesticated animals take part are all good—the tigers and bears, the trick ponies the steady-going old plodders on whom the Sylphs of the ring, the bounding jockeys and others disport themselves with such grace and daring, and the jumping and diving dogs. The latter give a pleasing exhibition and exhibit training and docility in their highest form ; the hound is really a marvellous high jumper, and the little stodgy "Dawg," of no particular class, who climbs up a perpendicular ladder to the very top of the tent and dives from a platform into a net held below is all pluck, good temper, and cleverness. The dancing quartette have put on some new things, notably their "Buck Dance" which is loudly applauded every time it is rendered. The Wheelers pursue their devious and amazingly grotesque, the clowns get in their laughs from audiences who seem oblivious when under this mammoth canvas of such irritating realities as Congresses and the Swadeshi ebullitions. The lithe and supple J. Roberts is an equilibrist of more than average merit ; he is seen at his best, perhaps, in the Stair Case Act after seeing which we are confirmed, in the opinion that he is as much at home walking on his hand as on his feet. Frank Eldred on the *Globe roulante* or a horse is distinctly original and undoubtedly clever."

We are glad to announce that the Circus will shortly be in Bombay.

THE Burma Chinese boundary pillar construction party started from Panghsangnalawt

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

RAISULI'S ROUT CONFIRMED.

Enforcing the Algerciras Convention.

SPECIAL DEPUTATION ARRIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The destruction of Raisuli's stronghold and his flight to the mountains is confirmed.

OUTRAGE AT TEHERAN.

Robbers Attack German Official.

CAVALRY TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Teheran that six mounted robbers attacked the Secretary of the German Legation and his party, who were returning from a hunting expedition, nineteen miles from Teheran. A dozen shots were fired. The Germans escaped, but lost their baggage. The robbers resisted the cavalry who were sent to punish them and killed a soldier.

DISORDERS AT LODZ.

Ambulance Doctors Threatened.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The disturbances at Lodz continue. Ambulance work is impossible owing to the Hooligans threatening to murder the doctors attending to the wounded lying in the streets.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Board of Revenue for Mukden.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The Chinese Government is about to open a Board of Revenue Bank at Mukden and Yinkau. The Chinese Controller of Customs is despatching officials to investigate the condition of the Customs throughout the Empire.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Move to Meet German Competition.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

In order the to compete better with the German lines, both for the British and Continental traffic, the White Star Line will transfer the mid-week New York Mail Service from Liverpool to Southampton from 5th June next, and will call at Cherbourg.

It is reported that the Cunard and Orient Lines are contemplating a similar move.

ARBROATH DISASTER.

Another Death.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Another death from the Arbroath disaster occurred last night.

LANDSLIP ON THE RHINE RAILWAY

Fifteen Killed in All.

LONDON JANUARY 7.

Altogether fifteen were killed in the land collapse on the Rhine Railway.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia" with the English mails of the 28th ultimo left here for Bombay at 4 a. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. "Britannia" left for Colombo and Australia also at 4 a. m. to-day.

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

The Championship of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The Wrestling Tournament for the Championship of India has been in progress in the Congress *Paudal* since the 3rd instant. No less than sixty entered. Nine matches per diem were contested till yesterday, Sunday when there were three matches, including the Championship, which was between the famous Karim of Lahore and Kalloo of Amritsar. The victory went to Kalloo with Rs. 1,000. The decision created some disturbance as Karim's supporters claimed foul play.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 7.

One thousand five hundred and eighteen maunds 7 seers of Abasi Egyptian Cotton was sold at the 4th auction held on the 5th instant in the presence of the Colonisation Officer of the Jamrao Canal, Mr. Chatfield, I.C.S., at Mirpurkhas. At the auction 325 maunds 3 seers from Doulatpur Minor was purchased at Rs. 14-0-3 per maund by Messrs. Volkart Brothers; 387 maunds 17 seers from Digri at Rs. 12 by Messrs. Ralli Brothers; 144 maunds 26 seers from Tando Jan Mahomed at Rs. 10-10-6 by Messrs. Ralli Brothers; 74 maunds 14 seers from Jamesabad at Rs. 13-4 by Messrs. Volkart Brothers; 405 maunds 12 seers from Khudadad at Rs. 10-8 by Messrs. Ralli Brothers; 160 maunds from Mr. Mackenzie's farm, Mirpurkhas, at Rs. 13-2-3 by the Gujrat Ginning Factory and 21 maunds 15 seers from Pithoro at Rs. 13-1 by the Ahmedabad Factory. The last two lots belonged to Government and were auctioned under their orders.

The whole scheme of the auctions of Egyptian Cotton under Government supervision has been throughout successful and the Zemindars have greatly benefited thereby.

The success of the scheme as well as of the experiment of Egyptian Cotton in Sind is owing very largely to the exertions of Mr. Chatfield.

NAVAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

COMPOSITION OF FLEETS.

Weak Front to Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The *Daily Mail* gives official details of the new composition of the fleets, which practically confirms the news already published in the telegram of 15th October.

The thirty-three Battleships in active commission will be reduced to twenty-six, and the sixteen armoured cruisers will be reduced to twelve.

The Channel Fleet will be weaker than the German North Sea Fleet.

BIG FIRE AT COLOMBO.

Huge Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 7.

A big fire began last evening and has not yet been extinguished. It is burning down Alex Stevensons and Sons' mills near Colombo. The total damage is about £50,000 Sterling, 100 tons of poonac, nearly 300 candies of copra, 500 of tea shooks have been destroyed, also the building costing about £15,000 and half the machinery, including three grinders costing over £400 each, but engine and boilers have been saved and part of the 25 tons oil have burnt. The whole was fully insured with the New Zealand and Hongkong fire offices.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 7.

Land has been selected in the Jullundur District for the Eastern Punjab Agricultural farm.

VILLAGE CRIME REGISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 7.

A system has been initiated in Montgomery of the Punjab of supplying village Headmen with registers for noting complaints of offences against property. It will be interesting to hear of the result of this experiment in the next annual report of the Criminal Courts.

FRONTIER WARFARE MEMORIAL.

An Appropriate Garniture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 7.

The Saraghari Memorial at Ferozepore which commemorates a splendid tragedy of Frontier warfare it has lately been greatly improved by the addition of eight old guns lent by the Arsenal, and it is hoped that this appropriate garniture will be allowed to become permanent.

WORKING OF JIRGAHS IN MULTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 7.

The Commissioner of Multan has submitted a report on the working of tribal Jirgahs held at Fort Munro last September.

The Reply of the Lieutenant-Governor states that His Honour is glad to observe the decrease in crime as compared with last year and appreciates the good work done by Jirgahs.

CHRISTIAN TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

Revised List for the Punjab and N. W. F. Province.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 7.

Mr. Miles Irving, I. C. S., is engaged in revising and enlarging the list of Christian tombs and monuments of Archæological and historical interest and their Inscriptions in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

To be held at Cawnpore.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The annual Agricultural Conference will be held this year in Cawnpore on 17th February. Mr. Sly, the Director General of Agriculture, will preside. The Directors of Agriculture of all Provinces will be present. A considerable number of agricultural experts, not only from Pusa Research Institute, but also from the different Provinces, will attend and Sir E. C. Buck, former Secretary, Revenue Department to the Government of India, will be present.

INDIA SECRETARIAT CLERKS.

New Scheme for House-Tax and Allowances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

A scheme for housing and for settling allowances of clerks employed in the India Secretariat and subordinate offices which has been drawn up on recommendations of the Committee which sat under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Dane in Simla in 1905, will, it is understood, shortly be sanctioned. It will probably provide that all the numerous allowances which clerks at present draw be consolidated into a single local allowance to be drawn all the year round and in addition that clerks when at Simla are to be provided either with free quarters or with house-rent.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

Revised Scale of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The Imperial Forest Serice Revised Scale of pay will shortly receive sanction. The Principal features of the new scheme will probably be found to include the introduction of a time scale in place of the present grade pay—an arrangement by which on officer officiating as Conservator will draw the full pay of the appointment and an increase of pay of the Inspector General of Forests.

Revision of the Burma Imperial and Provincial Forest Establishment has been sanctioned involving a very necessary increase in the number of Forest Officers in that province.

BOMB IN A BANK.

DEMENTED SOCIALIST.

Assassinates a Cashier.

AND IS HIMSELF KILLED.

A CURIOUS PARALLEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

An unknown man, supposed to be a Russian, entered a bank in Philadelphia and demanded money. On being refused, he threw a bomb, killing himself and the cashier, and wounding several others.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The man who threw the bomb in the Philadelphia Bank was a demented American Socialist.

By ARLEY.

The above story has a remarkable parallel in the career of the late Russell Sage, the famous American multi-millionaire who died not long ago at an age nearer ninety than eighty. Many years ago a desperado rushed into Sage's office in New York, producing a dynamite bomb and threatened to explode it unless Sage paid down a huge sum—I think a million dollars. Sage, without a moment's hesitation, seized one of his own clerks, and held the poor wretch in front of him, calling meanwhile for assistance. The bomb exploded, by accident, it was thought, killing the desperado on the spot, (exactly as in the Philadephia incident reported above) and seriously injuring Sage and his clerk. The latter was shockingly hurt, yet when he asked for compensation, Sage refused to pay, and when the clerk won a verdict for a large amount in the Courts, he told the man he would fight the case on appeal till his employee was ruined.

It was on the occasion that Sage presented the sum of two dollars to a chemist into whose shop he had been carried after the explosion. The chemist rendered efficient first aid to the stricken milionaire, and had him strapped and bandaged when the doctors arrived; but Sage's gratitude stopped at the sum indicated.

The chemist, who had expected a handsome fee, tried to revenge himself by putting the two dollars in his window with a note to the effect that they represented the gratitude of the great financier for the saving of his life. Sage, however, did not mind it in the least. He was proud of his reputation.

Russell Sage earned the title "the meanest man on earth" forty years ago. He well deserved it. He was once asked to subscribe to a charity, and a list of subscribers was handed to him. Never having subscribed to a charity in his life, he regarded the proposal as sheer brigandage. But looking over the list he observed the name of his wife, who has money of her own, and endows brigandy with it. He took a pen and wrote something on the list. The Collector, overjoyed by this unexpected triumph was eager to see what he had contributed. Opposite his wife's subscription Sage had written "Mr. and Mrs."!

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Schedule Filed.

OVER THREE CRORES LIABILITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 7.

A schedule has been filed by the Official Assignee in the Arbuthnot insolvency case. There are 6,855 creditors and the total liabilities amount to Rs. 301,66,288, but no details are yet available.

An application was made in the High Court, today before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, for fixing the date of a creditors' meeting and examination of the insolvents, and his Lordship accordingly fixed Monday, the 18th February, and Monday, the 25th idem, respectively.

SIR WILFRED PEEK.

Extra A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 7.

Captain Sir Wilfred Peek arrived in Madras from England yesterday and has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley.

Sir Wilfred Peek holds a Commission in the Devonshire Yeomanry. He is the third Baronet and married the sister of Mr. Broderick.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM CUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

Captain Keagh, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, of No. 27 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, *vice* Captain Parker on leave.

It has been decided that in future canidates for Adjutancies in Milita units, shall prior to appointment be required to possess knowlege of, and to be certified as being able to impart instruction in Semaphore signalling.

Major Fayre, 5th Gurkha Rifles, retires from service on 23rd January 1907.

Major Frazer, 99th Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant Croft, 3rd Hussars, is permitted to resign his commission.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captains Mathew Lannowe and Rainsford Hannay of the Queen's Regiment.

Major J. Moore, Army Veterinary Corps, officiates as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. Moore retired.

Captain H. Watts, Indian Army, is appointed Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class.

The Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, been pleased to sanction an increase from four to five of the number of British Officers who may be absent on combined leave out of India; at the same time, in the Native Cavalry and Infantry units, except the eight; *viz.*, the 63rd Infantry, 73rd Infantry, 75th Infantry, 79th Infantry, 89th Infantry, 83rd Infantry, 86th Infantry and 88th Infantry Battalions, in which the establishment of British Officers has been reduced to ten each. The Government of India have also been pleased to decide with the approval of the Secretary of State for India that restriction in rule 2 of the Furlough Rules of 1875, under which an Officer cannot take further furlough on private affairs, until after the lapse of two consecutive years of duty, shall not apply in the case of Officers under the 1875 Rules who are granted combined leave.

BENGAL OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

In the December sales of Bengal opium the price per chest realised, was Rs. 1,509 but in the January sales the price fell to Rs. 1,373 per chest.

THE following note appears in a recent issue of the Cairns (Queensland) *Daily Argus*:—"Although the Silver Medal at the Tourcoing (France) International Exhibition awarded to Dr. Tomatis, of Cairns, for cotton was the highest distinction allotted for the raw material, yet the Grand Jury changed the award into a Special Gold Medal. We are informed that a Yankee speculator is in communication with Dr. Tomatis, with a view to acquire the entire monopoly of his cotton, and also his seed for ten years, so as to be grown exclusively in America."

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Departure of the Viceroy and Party for Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The Viceroy, Lady Minto and Staff and a large party left Calcutta on Sunday night for the State visit to Agra. The usual salute was fired this Monday morning.

SPORTING NOTES.

THOUGH the second entries will have closed by the time this will be in print, the executive of the W. I. T. C. are once again in the happy position of having no anxiety, so assured has been the success of the Big Meeting, which starts on the 13th of next month, in the fullness of the first entries. The Club does not seem to deem it necessary, as at Calcutta and Tollygunge, to erect a new stand, but to such an extent is the interest in racing growing with the ever increasing fresh blood amongst the runners, that one feels sure such enlargements will be necessary before long.

The elimination of two classes was known of some time ago and there is no race reserved for the Indian breeder and the 14-1 and under pony class will have to try conclusions with the 14-2's. What Saloon's successes are likely to do for the C. B's is uncertain and whatever good may come of it will at any rate, not be felt yet a while though it may eventually mean their being reinstated. The 14-2 class seems in serious danger in Calcutta where it has been but poorly represented and so good are the best of them that it seems the old idea of making them run with the horses may come into vogue. In Bombay we are more fortunate with this class which has gained considerable favour with the public and has in the past provided capital racing. The numbers of entries amongst them is again such that the stewards are in every way justified in encouraging their importation. They include Comeback, who has spreadeagled the fields of horses this season, Matalgia, who swept all before him in Poona, Russley Rose, who was not herself but proved her worth last year in Wally Barn's hands, Ramshaw's fine mare Wakeful and Mandeville, whose purchase last year from Oatley caused a sensation.

It is a pity the names of the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apear, Calcutta's senior Steward, and Mr. J. D. Scott do not appear amongst the owners who will visit Bombay. Such a thing as the appearance of a Cup winner would lend no little interest to a race, especially as some of the new importations has been so much discussed of late. After his success with Kipling in the Byculla Club Cup last year, it is surprising that "Jack" Scott will bring nothing though it was here where Lady Avon, Gentle Lady and Honest Lady went wrong and were not run at all on the last occasion.

Beyond these, however, up country stables will be well represented including Mr. Dartmoor's and amongst them Sacristan II, others being Amyas, and two new ones in Lady Metal and Bundook. Messrs. Wood and Badger are once more faithful to us and have some new ones in Sermon, Ferndown, Dunsinane and old Thomond as well as their Arabs including the Army Cup winner. Mr. Galstaun will again be very strongly represented and we are likely to see something with Paddy's Darling who seems to be just getting into form after her recent arrival from Home, Killeevan, Pure Gold, Dulcimer, Rustile, old Prince Lyon, Diakkaway. Our state, Applause, Sainte Marquise, Riverside II and the winner of the Macpherson Cup, Dirty Boy, are amongst old friends and Windy will make her first appearance in Bombay. In the Pony class he has Matalgia and a new one Silphue said to be slippy.

The Arab entries are very large all round and are likely to provide racing of the highest class. New Arabs are as plentiful as ever and though thus early we are not able to pick upon a Creditor or Scimitar, there is, from the book of some of them, more than a likely chance of some turning out well when they have had a bit more work.

Looking into every class provided for the slight changes and increased money have met with as acceptable an answer as could well have been wished for.

The last few days of the year which we have just left behind us should be remembered with considerable satisfaction to Bombay as being days in which a great deal of food has been done to Cricket. Both for the fact that a team was got together to make the journey to Calcutta and because of the success it attained Bombay has every reason to be proud, and it would be a great step indeed if in other sports as well it could be found practicable for the leading towns to visit each other. The team which left Bombay was not quite the one which was originally chosen and the absentees made it an eleven weak in bowling though strong in defence which enabled them to cap their opponents' score in each case. Insufficiency in attack was responsible for not making a definite result possible in the Calcutta match which, unfortunately owing to the players having to leave, was only a two-day affair.

Gradually improving as he went on, Captain Greig was, of course, the hero of the Tour and his 160 against Calcutta was such a fine compilation and included such a variety of strokes that the Calcutta papers and the players who have just returned scarcely know how to say enough. The Poona Gymkhana men Captain Rutter and Lieutenant J. O. Airey were the other two which stood out in the batting line and the former's average, 62, actually works out above that of our Great Little Man, 59·4. He is a veritable terror for taking the sting out of the bowling whereas Airey is the one to punish the loose ones and always playing a sporting game, had, though lucky at times, an average to be proud of—55·25.

The absence of Major Deas lost the team its fast bowler, but those who played Crump's deliveries and are in a position to judge, proclaim him to be even faster. To him the team owes their thanks for bowling really well and I am told he should be certain for a place in the coming Presidency-Hindu match. Elliott, though not coming off as well as he was expected to, with the bat, proved most useful in the trundling line and one could not very well conclude without a word about Sanderson who helped considerably with the bat, but did more behind the sticks and proved himself, as he has done before, amongst the best we have, though he gave way to Priestley in he Parsi match at Poona.

A Rugby Football team was sent by the Gymkhana to Calcutta last year and it is now up to Mr. F. R. Hogan to get a Soccer team to leave Bombay for the Tourney held up North.

With their match against Caraiff, the South Africans brought their Tour to an end—and what a disastrous end! The 17 points to *nil* was eleven points a worse defeat than the one they received at Scotland's hands and in both cases they were playing in a swamp and this suggests that it is the play of their backs what has made them so much superior to the other teams they met. Caraiff's win was scarcely to be expected after the decisive manner in which the Springboks beat Wales and I think there must have been something wrong after all when the selection of the team was made known on that occasion.

With 532 points against 79 to their credit they have indeed had a great time but is not up to the All Blacks' record. Notwithstanding this one feels inclined to favour the recent visitors for the fact that they arrived at a time when they had already had a lesson at Home and were consequently more prepared for such a high standard of play. Further more they beat the great majority of their opponents at their own gain without introducing any new methods such as the wing forward.

REX.

IT is understood Mr. Hari Nath De will probably be appointed to officiate as Librarian, Imperial Library, *vice* the late Mr. Macfarlane.

MR. WALSH, Chief Inspector of Factories, has been admitted to the European service leave rules.

MR. E. H. PARCER is appointed Assistant Sanitary Engineer, United Provinces.

A CRUISE IN THE EAST.

An Eccentric Prince's Pilgrimage.

ONE Sunday, in London, towards the end of last May, I received a wire telling me to come to Jerusalem with all speed,—to Jerusalem!! (To Jericho my friends said when I told them.) To Jerusalem! I opened my eyes in astonishment—Yes! there it was as plain as anything—a telegram from my brother, a sea-captain telling me to start at once. I did so—two days only I spent in packing up and making arrangements, for I knew not how long I should be away. Then I caught the s. s. "Egypt" at Marseilles having dashed across France in the Train de Luxe, being as proud as a peacock till a huge black got into my eye and refused to move, even though I wept copiously and so marred my beauty that it brought my pride to the ground, and I crept on board, sneaking behind the tallest person I could find, instead of boldly walking up the gangway, trying to pretend it wasn't the first big steamer I had ever boarded. I went to the Doctor on board, before I dared face the people at my first meal, and after a good deal of peering and poking, he managed to relieve me of my travelling companion, and I then pulled myself together, and tried to look happy, which was very far from what I felt. How did I know I wasn't going to be desparately ill; how did I know what was going to happen to me when I got to Port Said? I had never been East before and knew nothing of Eastern manners and customs. Still the telegram said "Letter awaiting you, Port Said"; so I cheered myself with that and a little "Creme de menthe" thrown in (for which I always have a special weakness) and waited. We didn't take long getting to Port Said, and nothing very exciting happened on the way, and it was perfectly smooth. As we neared Port Said I certainly got very anxious, feeling I was about to leave the various friends I had made on board and being landed at a place that bears such a name as Port Said does.

On arriving, instead of one letter from my brother, there were many, each contradicting the other. Apparently he had on board an eccentric Moroccan Merchant Prince, who had taken this ship as his private steamer and from one day to another he changed his mind. At last I discovered I was to stay where I was till my brother arrived. Gracious me! I thought what will become of me; especially when my friends left me in the hotel, with special instructions not to go out after dark; to be very careful not to do that and not to do this till I began to feel rather alarmed. Anyhow nothing did happen and my brother's ship arrived the next day with the Prince on board. I then learnt that the Prince who was merchant as well as devotee had ordered the ship to go to Jaffa, the port for Jerusalem, first, meaning to make a pilgrimage to the mosque of Oomar and then on to other places of interest in the Mediterrinean. All this happened before I joined the ship. They had arrived 12 days before in Jaffa and there waited for the Prince to disembark. He took five days to make up his mind to do so, in spite of the fact that he had to pay large sums for detaining the ship in port. Eventually at 3 a.m. when everybody was still asleep, he landed with his seven wives (the only time they left the ship during the voyage, or even appeared on deck, poor souls). Under his orders the ship's gangway, the boat, the landing place, the carriages, and the train, were all covered and curtained. The British Consul at Jaffa sent a consular escort with him to Jerusalem, and the Turkish Government sent down an escort of Police and Cavalry. On arriving at Jerusalem, thousands of spectators thronged to see the procession, especially at the Jaffa gates great crowds were assembled. Their disappointment was great to find the carriages covered even at the entrance to the Mosque of Oomar the only place visited. A moving screen was arranged, and the crowds had the poor satisfacton, after hours of patient waiting to see only the moving feet of the Prince and his wives. Then came the disappointment to the Prince, he thought at the Mosque of Oomar he would see the Throne of God suspended between earth and heaven. Finding no such thing, he was so disgusted, that he returned immediately to Jaffa and to the ship, and into his cabin, where he stayed for six days, heedless of the waste of money entailed by the ship's detention, and then had a good old sulk. I believe he spent £3,800 in coming to the Jerusalem and he stayed only an hour or two in the place, so perhaps he was entitled to a little despondency after all that.

At the end of six days he gave orders that the ship was not to cruise in the Mediterranean He sent up word that he wished to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, collecting merchandise at the same time. Therefore the ship turned East again and dropped anel or in Port Said where I joined her.

Imagine my feelings when I was taken on board and saw my future travelling companions. My heart sank for I saw, first of all twelve wild looking Moors, who posed as the legal advisers of the Prince and called themselves the Office." I soon discovered that they were feathering their nests not wisely but too well, which landed them eventually by the captain's commands in the prison at Jeddah. The Prince I heard was below, but at that moment he appeared and gracious shock No. 2! In front of me stood a huge black man clad in mail from top to toe—fully armed. I looked round for some place of refuge to hide myself, for I didn't at all like the look of him, but before I had time to fly I found myself being introduced to him and nervously put my hand out. After all it wasn't so terrible. He was very dark, with a long black beard, and dark eyes—the expression of the eyes was most miserable and haunting and one saw immediately that he was in fear of an attack from some unknown foe. I felt, instead of alarm, a great feeling of pity as I realised that he was armed in self defence and not for attack. I wondered what it was he feared. He spoke to me in broken English and was perfectly courteous. At the same he was fingering nervously a jewelled dagger at his side and I could see he was longing to escape and get by himself again, which he did at the earliest opportunity. As he disappeared below deck he gave orders that the ship was to remain anchored until he wished it otherwise. Then I looked round and saw about 50 men scattered forward. I was told they were all the Prince's servants. Among them were Moors and Arabs and many other nationalities, they were his cooks, tailors, washermen, dogboys, etc. They were clad in wonderful garments, some voluminous and some scanty, (rather too scanty for my western ideas) all colours of the rainbow.

My brother and I made up our minds to run down to Cairo and see what we could of that city. Off we went, arriving at Shepherd's hotel at 12 o'clock at night. Being out of the season and intensely hot, the hotel was practically deserted, so we had a good choice of rooms. We had no time to waste however, for we knew not when our erratic passenger would want to go on his way. We rushed off into the bazaars, so narrow and so crowded that we were obliged very often to walk single file. On either side were men in their little box-like shops, selling, bargaining, and pursuing their different trades. It was very hot, very stuffy, very crowded. I was glad to get out of it. In the afternoon we went to see the Pyramids and we held our breath at the wonder of their structure and marvelled, as thousands have marvelled before, at their magnificence. The desert lay around with its endless stretch of sand and the Sppinx reared its mighty disfigured head against the sky. It was all too short a time we had to spare and there was much else we wanted to see. Imagine our disgust when arriving at the hotel to find a telegram summoning us back to the ship. Under these circumstances a little forcible language was excusable, and I hope no one will condemn us for using it.

We started at once and before long we were aboard, the anchor weighed, and steaming into the Suez Canal. It was a trifle provoking when, half way down the Suez Canal, somewhere by Ismalia, the Prince sent up a message to say he wanted to stop again. Of course this was impossible and we proceeded to Suez where we dropped anchor. That night we were regaled by the most exeruciating strains of a native band, which the Prince had engaged to come off from Suez and play to him. As it began at 12 p.m. and did not stop till 5 a.m. there is small wonder that when my brother and I met in the morning, we were not in the sweetest of tempers. Talking of music—every night we had to put up with loud singing (may I be forgiven for using the word) and prayers from the "Office" of the Prince, who would sometimes work themselves up, rocking to and fro and dancing to such a pitch that they would drop down fainting like Dervishes. I used to watch them from afar, and never shall I forget the weird picture they presented. They would first of all spread out a carpe on the deck, then get a vessel of incense all alight. They would sit round in a circle quietly murmuring and with gentle taps of the tom-tom and other so-called musical instruments. By degrees the murmurs got more and more distinct, till eventually it turned to loud cries and groans, simply terrible to listen to. We discovered that all these antics were employed simply to carry favour with the Prince. So our disgust for them was deepened.

One day in the Red Sea the Prince honoured us at tea in our cabin. He discarded his coat of mail but carried a loaded revolver in his waistbelt. We were busy chatting, with the aid of interpreter, when we were interrupted by loud cries and great noise. We all rushed out and found a terriic fight going on between various members of the Prince's retinue. The officers rushed in and separated them and soon handcuffed and bound the ringleaders, the most villainous looking of men. On arriving at Jeddah they were cast into prison, as well as some of the Office, and there they would have remained to this day, but for the intervention of the Captain, who thought ten days in a Turkish jail enough punishment for the offenders.

I must say a few words on Jeddah. Being under Turkish Government, there is not much law and order. A man can be cast into prison without any trial, to languish until some kind friend will come to his rescue; if not—one cannot say how long—perhaps till he dies.

The harbour at Jeddah is most dangerous—reefs upon reefs of coral and many a ship has gone to her death while making that harbour. The masts of two large ships were to be seen out of the water, not far from where we were anchored which told their sad tale only too well. When you first see Jeddah you are struck by its glare. The houses are rather huddled together and all built of white stone which makes the place look hotter than its otherwise might. You can see at a glance where the different consuls live, their houses having their countries' flags flying from the roofs. The British vice Consul entertained us on the roof of his house and quite delightful it was, away from the heat and noise of the city. One thing you do get in abundance is dogs, dogs of all descriptions lying about in the narrow streets—horrid mongrels which get in your way wherever you go. In fact what with dodging the dogs and the camels in the narrowest of streeets, one's progress is slow—to say the least of it.

Jeddah suffers greatly from want of water. The nearest supply is six or seven miles away. Consequently cleanliness is not a great feature there. Close to the landing stage were the low filthy tents of Pilgrims returned from Mecca but having no money to get any further on their way.

Meanwhile the Prince's business propensities came to the fore and he forgot, for the time being, his "Haj" in busily superintending the shipment of his merchandise.

Suddenly the full importance of the pilgrimage reasserted itself and orders were given to take the merchandise to its port of destination, while he himself disembarked. He did this at 5 a.m., with his wives, his monkeys, his dogs, and what remained of his retinue, observing the same secrecy as before.

The ship waited in harbour a few hours longer and then steamed away back to Morocco leaving the Prince and his wives to their very uncertain fate.

M.

THE THEATRE.

"His House in Order."

"You need not wash, but do not hurry over your prayers." These are amongst the admirable precepts uttered by Lady Ridgeley. "If ever there are two constructions that may be placed upon a word I always feel safe in accepting the worse." Her husband, Sir Daniel, the self-made man falls no whit behind her in her chosen moral standard. Imagine such people as rulers of a woman's house because they were the parents of the first wife and it is clear how much Filmer Jesson needed that his domestic affairs should be straightened. Mr. Pinero has been accused of always finding the unpleasant side of life. It is not usually so clearly remembered that when he takes a painful topic he uses it to point the finger of scorn at bigotry. Take the present instance. Filmer Jesson is a deuterogamist, and he makes two fatal mistakes—he incessantly holds up his first wife as a pattern, rather the pattern of all that is good, and he allows his first wife's family to rule his house. True, Sir Daniel and his spouse are not permanent residents nor is their insufferable prig of a son; but Geraldine Ridgeley, Annabel's sister is so much *en evidence* in everything that in the presence of Mrs. Jesson she is complimented on her excellence as a hostess. The occasion is the opening of a public park in memory of the dear departed. Outside, the town is celebrating the occasion with banners, even with a triumphal arch. Here is offence. The town wishes to erect a bandstand; anxious to conciliate, Mrs. Jesson offers to bear the cost, to raise a memorial to the woman she never knew who is so incessantly cast in her teeth. Again offence. The smug son suggests a compromise, a fountain—for a moment it seems as if harmony were to be restored, but the offer of a memorial is repeated. Nina has offered, the subject is disdainfully dropped; a fountain, a really artistic fountain, so Sir Daniel understands, always necessitates the use of a human figure—but why say more? Yet it is the last of a myriad pin pricks, a thousand gross insults, and the wife rebels. She swears she will ridicule the family by refusing to attend the great ceremony, and she rebels well. While all the rest attire themselves in mourning for the three year old dead, she arrives, still determined, in pink, and it seems as if she were to lose the only friend she has. But she has reason for her rebellion. Goaded up to the last point by the affair of the fountain it is another matter that wrings forth the final burst. Annabel's boudoir has been a room that she has been denied. From time to time it has been refused her by Geraldine, yet still promised as a reward for "conforming to the systems of the house." Then the room is given to Annabel's son without her consent, without her counsel. The following day the boy Derek, whilst arranging his books, finds a chatellaine containing letters. It is to Nina he carries the letters for her to learn that the sainted Annabel was the lover of Major Maurewarde. That she should, the mother of his child Derek, be sorely tempted to use her weapon, who will blame? That she should yield to the pleading of her husband's brother places her on a plane to which the Ridgeley family and those like them can never attain. She hands the letters to Hilary Jesson, and it is he who, in the end, goaded beyond endurance, gives them to his brother to save himself from being a partner to such a miserable conspiracy of tyranny. And so is the idol brought down from the pedestal, and the house put in order.

To teach his moral Mr. Pinero had to deal harshly with the Philistines. Six characters he needs to show how low mock righteousness can descend. There is Jesson, a weak pompous M. P. who owns, even before he is cornered by the letters, that he is ashamed of the few months' infatuation for his child's governess which made him forget the saint. There is Geraldine Ridgeley who rules the house and its weak owner with the rule of tyranny which can make a home a hell. There is her priggish brother. There are her father and mother whose sentiments have been quoted and there is the child Derek who has been taught by all these to despise the stepmother who is doing so much to make her life brighter. On the other side rank the Governess who is faulty because her mourning for the unknown dear departed is of too Parisian cut. Then is Hilary who is anathema because he can look upon pettiness with the disdain of a man of the world, and there is Nina whose chief fault is a love of dogs. What a party

Those who have seen the other performances of the Company can piece together the cast and the players. Miss Florence Hamer was Nina self-restrained, suffering, passionate, tender, the most lovable part in which she has appeared and the best acted. The King was Hilary and fell somewhat below his previous standard. Miss Violet Vorley was far and away better than she has been in milk and water parts, and Mr. Sydney Pearse who gave a capital study of the weak M. P. Mr. Clifford Bown was perhaps the best in some respects, for his idea of the character of a self-made man was perfect. The other parts call for little attention save Derek played by Miss Helen Grenville. Again, the fault was great indistinctness and, more than on previous occasions, it was detrimental to the success of the play. But with the exception of Mr. Butt all acted their parts excellently, and beside "His house in Order" even "Raffles" must fade.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE ELECTIONS.

New Gold Rush.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 19.

THE Federal elections are over, and although the Deakin Government has lost one of its members, there seems to be every reason to believe that it will retain office. The Protectionists are in a substantial majority both in the House of Representatives and the Senate and it appears certain that the first matter to be attended to by the new Parliament will be the revision of the tariff. Mr. Deakin has pledged himself to do what he can to safeguard the interests of the manufacturers and the workers of Australia. His policy in that direction has proved so popular that practically every member sent to the Federal Parliament by this State, whether he sits in the Senate or the Representatives, has pronounced himself to be in favour of the suggested reform of the tariff. Had the Liberal and Labour Parties run together in Federal politics, as they did recently in South Australian State politics, the combination would have swept the polls, but even as it is the principal losses of the electoral campaign have fallen upon the party led by Mr. Reid. It appears certain that the alliance between Mr. Deakin and Mr. Watson, which was interrupted by the need to take to the hustings platforms in support of their respective organisations, will be renewed now that the contests are over. In that case there will be a stable and powerful Government, which will have no difficulty in carrying its progressive policy through the two Houses of the Federal Legislature. The severest loss which the Deakin party has sustained is the defeat of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Playford, who unfortunately was the odd man out in the South Australian Senate tournament and come to grief between the two parties. His place will have to be filled in the Cabinet, and he will retire into private life with the knowledge that everyone in this State will endorse the high eulogium on his public career which has been passed by Mr. Deakin. The Federal Parliament will be called together early next year, but it is clear that Mr. Deakin does not anticipate that there will be any change in or menace to the present administration, for he is already making arrangements to go to London to attend the Colonial Conference in March or April next.

SITUATION DEBATED BY MINISTERS.

A number of Federal Ministers came to Melbourne yesterday to confer with the Prime Minister concerning the political situation and to discuss the preparations for the first session of the new Parliament. The party consisted of Sir William Lyne (Minister of Customs), Mr. Chapman (Postmaster-General), and Mr. Groom (Attorney-General). The three Ministers remained in conference with the Prime Minister at the Common-wealth office in Spring-street for over an hour and a half. Congratulations were exchanged, and then the political situation was debated in a preliminary fashion. No decision was arrived at, as in the absence of the full Cabinet it was found undesirable to do so. The Ministers took, however, a very hopeful view both of the prospects of the Government and of their programme of tariff reform and constructive legislation. When seen subsequently the Prime Minister said:—"There was no Cabinet meeting. We just had an informal chat. There will be no Cabinet until after the Christmas holidays." To-morrow the Prime Minister leaves Melbourne for Point Lonsdale, Mr. Chapman and Sir William Lyne leave for New South Wales. After spending Christmas in Brisbane the Attorney General will visit New Zealand.

THE LABOURITES.

The Labour party is learning its first hard lesson of setback. It will have more to follow. The Queensland Premier, Mr. Kidston, marvels at the fact that whereas three years ago the Labour party there swept the State, this year it has found that a wave of reactionary Conservatism has rolled over and drowned it. The cause, he says, is that many thousands of moderate Liberals—the men who stood between Labour and the Conservatives—either split their votes or stayed away from the polls. Mr. Mathews, the member for Melbourne Ports, remarked upon the same thing in Victoria, where Liberals have concentrated their votes on Conservative-Protectionists rather than on the representatives of Labour. The reason is not far to seek. It was shown a few months ago in the State also, when the vacancies at Glenelg and Barwon were being filled. In both those cases the Labour candidates were decisively beaten by a coalition of the great body of Liberals with the Conservatives. The fact is that Labour has openly declared war against Liberalism, and

the presidency rush this afternoon which eclipse in weight those found last week. About 3 p.m. T. Stephenson and B. Williamson picked out a lump of gold weighing 373 oz. Stephenson is a brother of one of the parties who found the last big slug. A few minutes later a shout from an adjoining claim announced the discovery of another large piece, and S. Woodall was seen staggering out of his hole with a lump of gold which was roughly estimated to weigh 1 cwt. There are four in the party, Messrs. Woodall, Condron, Brooks and Eva. The nugget is over one foot in length and somewhat resembles the Welcome Stranger, only that it is smaller. It is believed to be the largest nugget discovered for the past 40 years. This piece of gold weighs 967 ounces in the rough. Both these large nuggets were found about eighteen inches from the surface, and were embedded in red pug a few inches from the bottom. The claims where these two pieces of gold were found adjoin that of Smith, Stephenson and party, where the last nugget was found, and those of Jackson and party and Wragg Brothers are just below. It is believed to be the richest patch of ground of its size for nuggets ever worked in Australia. The nuggets were brought by escort to Tarnagulla this evening, and lodged in the Union Bank for safety. Models will be taken of the gold. The discovery of these nuggets has caused great excitement in the district. Several other nice nuggets of gold have been discovered since Saturday. Michael Brothers picked out a piece which will yield 25 ounces of gold, but was double that weight in the rough. Another piece, weighing 32 ounces, was picked out by Messrs. Mackenzie and Younghueband. While sluicing off a machine Messrs. Smith, Stevens and Rodger picked out a nugget weighing 21 ounces. In the deep ground a bucket of dirt was washed for 6dwt. The lead is slowly opening up in this direction.

NEW HEBRIDES TROUBLES.

The recurrence of further trouble with the natives of the New Hebrides has compelled the Commonwealth Government to take the extreme step of requesting the admiral in charge of the Australian station to send a war ship to the group to pacify the settlers and punish the natives concerned in several recent outrages. One of the vessels of the Australian squadron left Sydney last week bound for the group. When seen yesterday on the subject the Prime Minister said:—"Yes, we have asked the admiral to send a war ship. There were a number of matters referred to us by Australian missionaries in the group which in our opinion merited some action on the spot. A war ship has, therefore, been despatched at our request." The reply of the Imperial Government to the despatches of the Prime Minister of Australia and the late Premier of New Zealand with respect to the Anglo-French Convention on the New Hebrides reached Mr. Deakin by the last mail. Mr. Deakin says it is long and involved. He cannot publish it at the present stage, but expects to be able to do so before long. The Prime Minister also hopes to be in a position to tell all that he knows concerning the endeavour of a German syndicate to obtain possession of estates in the New Hebrides during the negotiations earlier in the year between France and Great Britain with reference to the dual control of the group.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth declines at the present stage to publicly interfere with the attempt now being made by several State Premiers to secure invitations to the Imperial conference in London in April next, and to undermine the position of the Commonwealth Prime Minister as the responsible mouthpiece of Australia. Mr. Deakin declines to make any statement on the merits or demerits of the claim. He is, however, concerned with the misrepresentations of the facts published by the opposition press, and took occasion yesterday to deal with them. "I see," said Mr. Deakin, "that it is stated that the Federal Government has had a heated correspondence with the Imperial and States' Government on this subject. The Federal Government has neither received nor seen any correspondence with the States, and we have had no correspondence with the Imperial Government either. Whatever correspondence there has been lies between the Imperial Government and the State Government, and with that we have no part or lot. The States' Governments have not communicated with me."

SHIPWRECKED CHINESE.

A telegram was received from Thursday Island at Brisbane yesterday, stating that much surprise is expressed there at telegraphs which have appeared in the southern papers describing the conditions under which the Chinese from the wrecked Australian were treated at the port. The hulk is an absolutely new and superior one and has splendid accommodation. The Chinese had ample room without going near the coal supply, and as the coal has not been touched for a month the vessel is particularly clean and fit to receive first class passengers. The Chinese could not have had better quarters at any hotel on the island while, had they been put into boarding house, they would have been infinitely worse off. They were provided with an ample and well assorted supply of food with a cook specially appointed to attend to them. They were only one day on the hulk, and certainly were better off for quarters than most of the population.

An astounding state of affairs is revealed by a report from the Sludge Abatement Board presented to the Minister of Mines to-day upon the pollution of the River Murray. It shows that the residents of Victorian towns are drinking water polluted by sewage from Albury. The report states that the recent epidemic of dysentery at Rutherglen, where the domestic supply is pumped from the Murray field to an analysis of samples of water by the bacteriologist of the Melbourne University (Dr. Ball), who pronounced them unfit for domestic use, the report indicating, to use the words of the Commonwealth officer (Dr. Lang), "an immense amount of bacterria life in the water carried to that town."

To hear Mr. Tom Mann after his five weeks' incarceration in the Melbourne Gaol for a breach of the municipal regulations in Praharn, some 2,000 persons paid a sixpenny charge for admission to the Melbourne Town Hall to-night, when the Socialist leader appeared on the platform with his wife. He was greeted with cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs, and a bouquet of bright red flowers, in keeping with a conspicuous color tone in the garments of the audience, was presented to Mrs. Mann.

A.

FIRE AT RATNAGIRI.

Further Subscribers to the Relief Fund.

	Rs.
A Hindu gentleman, Bombay, a trustee of a charitable Fund	500
Mr W W Drew, I C S, Commissioner, Southern Division	50
Total ...	550

(SECOND DONATION.

Received from Bombay "C H I"	100
Mr N N Wadia	100
Jahangir Byramji Dalal	50
Standard Oil Company	51
Mr G W Hatch I C S	50
Mr N V Manilik	25
"My Mite", through the Proprietor Advocate of India	20
The staff of water works, special branch, Bombay Municipality	19
Mr Fazulbhoy M Chinoy	15
Mr Nasserwanji Hormasji Bam	15
A Parsi Sympathizer..	11
Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company	10
A Zoroastrian Lady	7
R M	5
Raniya Vyavasya and son Contractors ...	5
Mr P B Kapadia	3
I MODOI...	3
Mr C H L Batliwala...	2
Total...	423

RECEIVED FROM RATNAGIRI.

Mr K K Desai	25
Mr J K G reets, I C S	20
Mr V V Bakre	10
Khan Bahadur Hormasji Mankiji, Abkari farmer, Ratnagiri	25
Mr P P Shetye, Shirgaon	15
Other contributions of Rs 5 and less ...	46
Total ...	141

RECEIVED FROM OTHER STATIONS.

H H The Raja of Rajpipla	100
Chief Officer Sholapur Municipality	95
Mr V J Tyabji, I C S Dharwar	30
Mr A B Lyall, Nowsari	25
"R K"	20
Messrs. Manchharam Dalichand, Broach ...	20
Mr S S ... Dharwar	15
Mr H ... Sholapur	5
Pe Mahajanji, Mody, Ahmedabad	5
Banda Khoda, Madras	5
Total	320

Total amount of contributions received from 6th Dec 19 6 to date	1,5 3
The amount received up to 6th Dec 1906 ...	974
Total amount received upto date ...	9,47

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Collector of Ratnagiri.

Camp Yeshtee, 24th Dec 1906.

RECEPTION AT MALABAR POINT.

A Brilliant Function.

One of the most acceptable public function to which Bombay citizens have been invited by His Excellency the Governor, was the reception given last night at Malabar Point. All loyal citizens who had attended or were unavoidably prevented from attending His Excellency's late Levee in the Secretariat, turned out in large numbers to perform an evident civic duty to the representative of their Sovereign in this presidency. The attendance of European and native Ladies—the latter clad in their gaudy silks and satins and decked with their costly jewels and diamonds—was unusually large, Major F. Lee, the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and other members of the staff were responsible for the preparations and arrangements made for the reception; and they had their reward in the general expression of approval which their exertions evoked on every side. The garden grounds, the spacious verandahs, and the reception halls were tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The decoration in the garden grounds and their illumination with fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns, hanging from the branches of trees, was very effective. Scarlet broad cloth covered the garden grounds from the carriage way to the main staircase leading up to the front verandah, while rich carpets covered the floors of the reception halls. The Governor's Band played selections of music during the evening. About 9 o'clock, the gentleman entitled to attend the reception began to arrive with the ladies of their families, and were on alighting from their carriages, received by members of His Excellency the Governor's staff at the top of the staircase. The main entrance and the corridor as well as the reception hall were lined by brightly clad Chowbdas and Sowars of the Bodyguard, with their lances glinting in the mellow light around. The European guests were presented to His Excellency, who stood in the middle of the reception hall, by Major Lee, the Military Secretary, and the native guests by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, the Private Secretary. The presentations lasted over an hour. The refreshment buffets were liberally supplied and as freely patronised; and the reception proved in every respect a very enjoyable function. The rush of carriages was excessive; and the police authorities had a very busy time of it in their endeavours to prevent an "impasse"; but their arrangements were so admirably planned that there was no hitch in carrying them out.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, (C. I.), January 3.

Rao Sahib Gupte, the Dewan Sahib of Banswara, left the service of the State a few days ago.

Major Spence, I.A., the Political Agent in Malwa, is to visit Sailana on the 8th instant, and will stay here for a couple of days.

The day before yesterday H. H. the Raja Sahib of Rutlam paid a visit of condolence to Sir Jasvant Singh Sahib, the Raja Sahib of Sailana, owing to the death of his second Rani Sahib, a few days ago.

The weather has suddenly changed of late and the atmosphere has given rise to peculiar catarrhal cases in the town, very much resembling influenza. Many persons are laid up with this trouble. Major Roberts, the Residency Surgeon of Indore, met with a motor accident and is confined to bed.

The marriage of the eldest Princess is fast approaching. It is to take place on the 19th instant. The bridegroom is the Maharavalji Sahib of Dungarpur in Mewar.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, January 7.

Pressure has given way rather rapidly in Baluchistan and Rajputana and moderate cloud appeared there and to the North-West of the United Provinces. In the South of the Peninsula rainfall decreased and has been entirely confined to the Coromandel Coast.

In Burma the skies are clear and humidity is unchanged, while the temperature is nearly normal everywhere.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, the skies had cleared in Assam, while light clouds is reported in Orissa and the temperature has risen in Deltaic Bengal, and is generally in excess in the North-West of India.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies are now lightly overcast in Central India and the Central Provinces excluding the eastern districts, and the North-West of the United Provinces. Humidity has increased in the Central Provinces, while it has remained steady elsewhere and the temperature has risen in slight excess except to the South of the Central Provinces.

In North-West India, the skies remain cloudy in Kashmir and the Frontier Province. Cloud appeared in Baluchistan as well as in Rajputana, while the air has become damper in the South of Rajputana, East of Gujarat, Kashmir but drier in Baluchistan and Kathiawar, while the temperature remains moderate to large excess in the whole of the North West of India but still in defect in Baluchistan.

In the Peninsula, Pamban reports one inch of rain and Nellore and Tinnevelly a quarter. Could has diminished slightly in the South-Eastern districts and the skies are lightly overcast throughout the Peninsula. Humidity has changed irregularly and by small amounts while the temperature has risen slightly but is still approximately normal.

Few light falls of rain may occur in the South-East of the Peninsula and light precipitation is just possible in Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, DATED 7TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Dewfall insufficient. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Benares.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Late rains expected to improve linseed crop.

Khamgaon.—Morning cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun and arrivals expected early within a fortnight.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy and crop excellent. Cotton in low grounds doing well, but poor on high land. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls and crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hatin.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton healthy.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants in flower.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY 7TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° to 8° at Khandwa, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Desa, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Lahore, while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 11° in Rajputana and at Agra, Karachi, Delhi, Saugor, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ratnagiri, Surat and Deesa and the lowest 44° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy at Karachi, Ajmer, Sangor, Bombay, Aurangabad, Mormugao, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore.

Rain.—Cuddapah and Madras report light rain.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds is likely to prevail in the Bombay Presidency. In Sind it appears to be slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, January 2.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Perram, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, shortly goes home on leave for six months, and Mr. J. Ottley, his Assistant, will officiate for him during the period. Mr. Karamutullah, Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, General Branch, will officiate for Mr. Ottley, and Mr. de Closet will officiate for Mr. Karamutullah.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

One Hussan, a sowar of the African Cavalry Guards, was missing on Friday last, and on the evening of the following day his body was found in the Musi river, near Malakpet, with fourteen wounds about his body. The matter is under investigation by the Police, and one Ismail, a friend of the deceased, has been arrested on suspicion.

MAJOR W. W. WARNER.

I have to acknowledge a mistake that I made in my letter of the 24th December last, regarding Major W. W. Warner, Inspector of the Imperial Service Troops, who belongs to the crack corps known as the 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse) stationed at Bangalore, and not to the 20th Deccan Horse as I incorrectly stated. By the way, the former had a victory over the latter in a Polo Tournament which took place at Bolarum on Monday last.

THE CITY POLICE.

It is matter for congratulation that the constables posted on the main road from Afzulganj into the City are now more active in the evenings in regulating the traffic. As that thoroughfare is the most crowded in the city, this activity on the part of the police cannot fail to be appreciated. It will, however, be worth the while of the City Kotwal if similar arrangements are made with respect to other roads also, and at all times of the day.

SEQUEL TO THE 'DUBS' SCANDAL.

Yesterday, before the Divisional Bench of the High Court, consisting of Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah, and Moulvie Aziz Mirza Saheb, an appeal on behalf of one Rajiah against the decision of the Magistrate of Indur, came on for hearing. Moulvie Ghulam Jubbar appeared for the appellant, and the Amin of Kamaredi represented the Government. The facts of the case would appear to be that the said Rajiah, who was a shroff in the treasury at the office of the Tahsildar at Kamaredi, was seen one evening after office hours to leave the treasury with a bag of *dubs*. The Arabs stationed there immediately arrested him and an investigation followed. The treasury was examined, but nothing was missing; on the other hand, a few annas in *dubs* were found in excess of the account. It was, however, alleged by the prosecution that the accused was receiving *dubs* from the public for the sale of stamps and other matters at the standard rate of 24 *gundas* per rupee, which he kept accumulated in a box separately, and the amount he credited to Government in rupees. To facilitate this course, it was further alleged that these *dubs* were represented to have been sold at the standard rate as noted down in a book kept for the purpose in the names of fictitious purchasers; but as a matter of fact the accused was pocketing the same himself, as the market rate of exchange was generally about 20 *gundas* per rupee. The accused was ultimately charged with having kept a false register for the purpose of appropriating the balance of these *dubs*, and he was convicted and fined Rs. 250. The appeal was against this order and it was urged in his behalf that the box was his own, which he had kept there for safety as he was a poor man and he had no other place to keep his valuables; and that the book referred to was likewise his own which he had kept as a sort of memorandum for his own guidance and had nothing to do with the Government or the treasury. It was, of course, admitted in the course of the proceedings that such practice was generally adopted, namely, that in the sale of stamps, etc., *dubs* are levied from the public at the standard rate, which was 20 or 25 per cent. above the actual rate in the market, but as no difference was found in the account of the treasury, the accused could not be convicted on these facts alone. After hearing the arguments on both sides the conviction was set aside.

THE DACOSTA PERJURY CASE.

This sensational case, in which Mr. O. V. DaCosta Secretary to the Premier Noble Nawab Zaffar Jung Shumsheer-ul-Mulk, figures as the accused, was fixed for hearing yesterday in the Divisional Bench of the High Court and accordingly came off for argument before Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah Bahadur and Moulvie Aziz Mirza Saheb. A preliminary point was raised by the latter learned Judge, namely, whether the order of sanction posted by the lower Court was appealable or subject to Revision. As the Vakils on both sides were not prepared to argue it on that point, it was adjourned for to-day. The petition was taken up accordingly in to-day's Bench, composed of the Officiating Chief Justice Bakshi Raghunath Pershad and Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah. Mr. P. Rangiah Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, with Moulvie Ghulam Jubbar and Mirza Mahomed Oomer Saheb appeared for the petitioner, O. V. DaCosta, while Mr. Humayun Mirza appeared for the respondent. Moulvie Ghulam Jubbar addressed the Court, and after reading the judgment of the lower Court containing the order and the deposition of O. V. DaCosta *in extenso*, he said that, although there were some discrepancies in the statements, they were not only completely unconnected with the main point at issue in the lower Court but that they were not of such a serious nature that an order should be made sanctioning his prosecution; he then said that the deposition was taken in Urdu—a language which was foreign to his client, and it was but natural that that and the severe cross-examination he was subjected to should have made him commit some blunders.

Chief Justice.—If the deposition was taken in a language foreign to the one he was accustomed to talk at home, he could have said so to the lower Court and insisted upon his statements being recorded in the language he understands.

Moulvie Ghulam Jubbar.—He did not do so, my Lord, and of course committed a mistake. But Your Lordship should take into consideration that he is a gentleman (*Angresi Saheb*), not only foreign to the language but to the practices of the Court.

Chief Justice.— You are repeatedly saying he is a *saheb bahadur*, as if he has just come out from England. He appears to be only of local origin.

The learned Vakil continued and said that consideration should also be made for the position he holds as the Secretary to the Premier Noble of the State, on a salary of Rs. 1,250 a month; and that under any circumstances the contradictions were not of such a serious nature as the lower Court had taken them to be. Moreover, according to the decisions of the local High Court, the contradictory statements should be with respect to matters bearing on the main facts of the case, and that as no such thing had happened the order of sanction should be cancelled.

Mr. Humayun Mirza then replied: He began by saying that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the order and relied on the rulings made on the point about forty years ago. He was told that the law had completely changed since then and was asked to argue on the facts alone. He then said that the complainant DaCosta came into Court with a story which was found to be completely false; he first stated that the accused owed him some money, on which account he gave him a cheque for Rs. 1,200 towards the payment of the same; that the cheque was dishonoured by the Bank as it was not complete; and that he accordingly rushed into Court charging him with fabricating a false document. But when he was cross-examined it was found by his own evidence that not only was no money due to him but that he was indebted to the accused to the extent of two or three hundred rupees; that he had put in a statement of accounts which was found to be false, and that he made contradictory statements regarding the details of the same; that at the time the cheque was given he was clearly told that it was not complete for want of the seal and that it would be completed on receipt of the articles DaCosta promised to send for auction; that he never sent the articles in spite of repeated demands, and that the cheque was accordingly not completed, and he had no business to go and negotiate it with a third party and draw the money. The Counsel continued and said that DaCosta had committed a serious crime, for which he should be punished, and the fact that he was holding a high place under the Premier Noble only gave him ample opportunities to deceive innocent people, and it was dangerous to let loose such a character on Society, and that he should be subjected to exemplary punishment instead of being let off. That, however, was a matter to be decided hereafter by the Court before which he stands his trial and it was premature to argue on the point of his actual culpability at this stage. It was quite sufficient for the purposes of sanction that the lower Court was convinced of a *prima facie* case. The contradictory statements were not irrelevant or outside the main point, inasmuch as they related to the account between the parties, which was directly connected with the issue of the cheque. The counsel then concluded his arguments by saying that the order of the lower Court was quite fair, and in the interests of justice, the petition of DaCosta should be dismissed.

The Court then gave a lengthy judgment rejecting the petition and confirming the order of sanction. The prosecution, which has already been set on foot and which was postponed pending the disposal of this revision, will now be continued in the City *Foujdari*, but it is not known before which Magistrate it will be. The Third City Magistrate declined to have the case on his file as he is a Jagheerdar and in charge of a *Sherista* in his private capacity, subordinate to the Military Minister Nawab Zaffar Jung, Bahadur, under whom DaCosta is employed. It was therefore transferred to the file of the Second Magistrate, but he is now on leave. The case will therefore have to go before one of the Honorary Magistrates, unless some special arrangements are made.

There was much excitement in Court to-day when the order was made, as the case has created some sensation on account of the position Mr. Da Costa holds. He was present himself yesterday in Court with some of his friends, probably as he had leave on account of New Year's day, but he did not appear to-day although some of his friends were present.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGRA INTERNATIONAL POLO.

First Two Games.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, January 7.

The first games in the International Tournament were played to-day before a large and distinguished company, including our new Lieut-Governor Sir John Hewett, the Maharaja of Idar, Sir Alfred and Lady Gaselee, and General and Mrs. Henry. The ground was in equalled and played like a billiard table.

SCOUTS *VERSUS* BIKANIR.

The first game was before the Scouts against Bikanir. The teams were: The Scouts,—Captain Heseltine, General Pretum Singh, Chanda Singh, and Captain Guest. Bikanir.—Kanwar Ranjit Singh, Maharaja of Bikanir, Kanwar Bhairum Singh, Thakur Baktawar Singh,

First Chukker.—Bikanir scored off sixty to nil although the ball only glanced off Guest's stick Bhairum Singh getting another, then Heseltine and Pretum together scored a goal.

Second Chukker.—There was much scoring, Heseltine made a goal Pretum a goal and Bikanir made a subsidiary and a goal a subsidiary by Chanda, a goal by Heseltine and a brilliant goal contributed by Chanda and Pretum.

Third Chukker.—This was a fast chukker; one subsidiary was made by Baktawar.

Fourth Chukker.—One subsidiary, one goal for Bikanir.

Fifth Chukker.—One subsidiary and one goal. One subsidiary by Kunwar, a dangerous foul against Bikanir resulted in goal being just saved.

Sixth Chukker.—One goal by Chanda, one goal by Heseltine and one by Pretum,

Seventh Chukker.—Bikanir made two goals and one subsidiary.

WELSH FUSILIERS *vs.* TIWANA LANCERS.

The second game was between the Welsh Fusiliers represented by Crawshay, Johnson, Lloyd and Williams and the 18th Tiwana Lancers by Mills, Fitzgerald, Gulnawaz Khan and Keighly.

First Chukker.—Two goals were scored for the Welsh by Lloyd and Johnson.

Second Chukker.—Two subsidiaries for the 18th and a goal for the Welsh by Lloyd.

Third Chukker.—A goal for the Lancers and also a subsidiary. Good play was exhibited by Fitzgerald. The Welsh made one subsidiary.

Fourth Chukker.—The Welsh made one subsidiary by Lloyd and a goal off a dangerous foul was scored against the Lancers.

Fifth Chukker.—Fast play. The Lancers scored a subsidiary.

Sixth Chukker.—No scoring, but there was fast play.

Seventh Chukker.—Johnson accounted for a goal. The Lancers made a goal, Miles another goal for the Lancers and a subsidiary.

Eighth Chukker.—No scoring. There was good play all through by Lloyd, Fitzgerald and Mills.

The umpires for the first game were Captain Pinney and Mr. Wright; for the second game, General Clements and Captain Barrett. The arrangement was all very good and much credit is due to Captain Johnson. Unfortunately there is only one ground to play for thirteen teams? playing.

THREE YEARS' MISERY.

FROM ECZEMA—ZAM-BUK RESTORES AN IRISHWOMAN'S SKIN-HEALTH.

Mrs. Palmer, of 59, Victoria Avenue Newtownards, Co. Down, suffered terribly from virulent eczema for three years. Zam-Buk has just rescued her from a pitiable condition of tortured invalidism, and to a "Belfast Northern Star" reporter, she said:—

"About three years ago a pimple came on my leg. It itched terribly, got bigger daily, and at last began to discharge matter. Scabs formed and spread, and the pain became so severe and continuous that I was unable to sleep. Soon I couldn't get about to do even my house-work.

"Friends gave all sorts of advice, and I tried almost every medicine and remedy obtainable, but instead of any improvement being shown, the disease spread further and my general health became worse. My knees, arms, and elbows were entirely covered with red spots, and my condition became most critical. A doctor diagnosed the complaint as eczema, but his treatment failed, like the others had done. My health did not improve either, and the suffering from the diseased skin got more acute.

"I was told that it would probably end fatally. Fortunately, however, I was at last able to test Zam-Buk. I found Zam-Buk wonderfully soothing and cooling, and the first few dressing made a decided improvement. I continued the applications, making them regularly and carefully and the skin looked and felt healthier every time. The irritation and inflammation died away entirely, and by the time I had used about half a dozen boxes of Zam-Buk I was restored to perfect health both of skin and body."

Zam-Buk restores the skin to health, and skin health often restore the bodily health just as surely as it ensure comfort, beauty and happiness.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4-0 per box or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of Prices Re. 1-2-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the greatest healing balm.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 8th Jan. 1907.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE "SANTOS VESTE."

The "Santos Veste" is one of the novelties of the season, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. It is a sort of semi-fitting bolero, with a very short basque. It is open in a point in front, and worn over an elaborate shirt-front. The sleeves of these smart little garments are usually of elbow length, and they are profusely trimmed with finely-pleated frills of muslin and lace. I have seen these "vestes" made in velvet with excellent effects, but more often they are of the same material as the skirt. Another curious little bolero—which is more than half a cape—has lately been introduced by one of the big tailors. It lies flat on the shoulders, after the manner of a large fichu, and is then gathered in at the bust under large braid ornaments. Almost invariably this little coatee is sleeveless, and is belted at the waist at the back, the fronts being loose and arranged in long points. With a bolero of this order a very dainty waistcoat is always worn—double-breasted and decked out with art nouveau buttons. I have lately seen quite a number of cloth bodices made in the cross-over style, with absolutely flat shoulders. In one case the cloth used for the costume was in an artistic shade of almond-green, and on the sleeves and flat shoulder seam there were braidings in black, silver, and green. The bodice portion was severely plain, and the fronts crossed over a vest of ivory taffetas embroidered in silver. On these fronts there were narrow bands of mink, and the shaped waistband—pointed back and front—was made of almond-green suede.

WHITE FUR COATEES AND MUFFS.

I am quite in love with the pretty white coatees which have found such favour with the Parisiennes this winter, continues our correspondent, and in some cases they are, of course, made of costly ermine, but for the greater part they are composed of some far less expensive fur. There has been quite a rage, especially at the Palais de Glace, for wearing white fur coats with black velvet skirts, and the whole effect of such a costume is both seasonable and attractive. A fascinating costume which I saw the other day at the Palais exploited a round skirt of black mirror velvet, very full at the hem, and perfectly tight over the hips; with this was worn a short coatee of pure white fur, and a huge "Granny" muff to match was carried in the hand. The coatee was lined with palest shell-pink taffetas, and was worn over a blouse of putty-coloured guipure and tucked muslin. The hat worn with it was a "Lamballe" shape in pearl grey felt, with one long pale grey feather sweeping across the hair, and resting on the neck at the back, and two camelias—one white and the other pale pink—on the flat brim in front. Pure white furs are always flattering to clear complexions, and as they are by no means so fragile as they appear, it is a wonder to me that they are not more generally worn by girls. Wonderful imitations of white fox can now be obtained at a ridiculously low price, and worn over a white lamb's-wool coat they look quite lovely. I never remember white fur "Granny" muffs being more fashionable than this winter, and generally they are accompanied by a long cross-over tie; stoles—in the ordinary acceptation of the word—are not very much worn this winter. It is always a case of the long cross-over tie or the big, picturesque pelerine; the latter being, of course, only suitable for afternoon wear, for visits, matinees, and so on.

THE BARROW'S LECTURES.

"Mysticism in the Christian Religion."

The second of the Barrow's Lectures was delivered in the Wilson College Hall last evening by Dr. Cuthbert Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding. In the course of his address Dr. Hall said:—

One may say that no single phenomenon of the religious consciousness has been so universally shared by the scattered members of the human family as the phenomenon of mysticism. It is one of the most elemental evidences of the essential unity of the human race that, in all ages and in all lands, we find the same characteristic movement of the religious consciousness—the effort "to get to the centre of life, which is God Himself." There is recorded a splendid utterance of Christ in which He depicts a general, final gathering from all quarters of the earth of those who shall be found worthy to sit down in the Kingdom of God. "Verily I say unto you, many shall come from the East and from the West and shall sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of God." One seeks for some common experience of the religious consciousness in that conglomerate assembly whereby it could be unified. One finds it in their common mystical desire, originating, as has been well said, "in that which is the raw material of all religion, and perhaps of all philosophy and art as well, namely, that dim consciousness of the *beyond*, which is part of our nature as human beings." Out of that dim, rudimentary consciousness of the beyond has grown first the groping yearning, the definite desire, then the studious effort, at length the glorious achievement—"to get to the centre of life, which is God Himself." Apparently every conceivable attempt has been made to define the nature and import of this action of consciousness in which (how beautiful is the thought!) we taste the joys and sorrows of the same experience, be we Occidentals or Orientals. An English scholar thus defines it—and the definition is one that must, I think, appeal, by its inherent nobleness, to many of my learned hearers: "Mysticism may be defined as the attempt to realize the presence of the Living God in the soul and in nature; or, more generally, as the attempt to realize, in thought, and feeling, the immanence of the temporal in the eternal and of the eternal in the temporal," that is to say, the attempt to realize our abiding in the Living God, and the abiding of the Living God in us.

A German scholar thus speaks: "Mysticism is the immediate feeling of the unity of the self with God. It is nothing therefore but the fundamental feeling of religion, the religious life at its very heart and centre. But what makes the mystical a special tendency inside religion is the endeavour to fix the immediateness of the life in God as such, and find a permanent abode in the abstract inwardness of the life of pious feeling. Here is the testimony of a Scotch scholar: "Mysticism is a phase of thought, or rather perhaps of feeling, that appears in connection with the endeavour of the human mind to grasp the Divine essence, or the ultimate reality of things, and to enjoy the blessedness of actual communion with the highest. God ceases to be an object and becomes an experience. And here is the corroborating voice of a great scholar of Northern Africa centuries ago: Oh! God, Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our souls are restless till they rest in Thee." Thus, approaching by many paths, the world's seekers after the higher things are drawn to a common centre and find a common basis of thought and feeling, standing upon which in the spirit of love they become intelligible to one another and each is able to comprehend and, if it may so be, to appropriate the contribution that the other is prepared to make, whether to theory or to experience. I shall find no opponent in India when I affirm that the noblest effort man is capable of making and the most exalted experience man is capable of assimilating are alike, connected with the fundamental fact of mysticism. And to this I attribute the eternal freshness and charm of the great mystical conceptions: the abiding of our souls in the Living God and the abiding of the Living God in us. Professor Deusen of Keil, in his recent work on "The Philosophy of the Upanishads," a work, which, Indians will agree, seems to be conceived in the spirit of a chivalrous seeker after truth, has taught all Europeans who are teachable, not to pronounce hasty judgments on systems of thought, the real significance of which, both intellectually and ethically, is only just beginning, if indeed it be already begun, to be understood by the mind of the West. Yet, obviously, this objection, lodged as it is on the ground of ethics, is one, the validity of which ought not to go unchallenged by men of high integrity and honour. And if it were, even in the least degree, valid, the alteration of whatsoever in the system of philosophy was found to militate against ethics, would, I am sure, be merely the disclosure of one more of the elements of sublimity that enrich the Indian Consciousness. It would be worthy of the religion which Christ commends when He bids us to detach ourselves even from our most cherished possessions if they be found to impinge on the domain of righteousness. "If thy right hand," He says, "causeth thee to stumble, cut it off and cast it from thee." It is unnecessary for me to dwell longer upon these objections, brought from various sources, against mysticism in general, and the Oriental mysticism of higher knowledge, in particular. They serve to show us the responsibilities that attach to every great possession; they admonish us to hold that possession in such singleness of mind and purpose before God that it shall never be, to us, or to any other, "a stone of stumbling and rock of offence."

And now, with increased happiness, because of the privilege of establishing closer correspondence with your minds through these communings upon the general aspects of that which to every one of us is so dear, namely, the belief that we can know God directly and abide in Him and He in us, I present before you some aspects of the *Mystical Element in the Christian Religion*. I do so from the point of view that Christianity is an Eastern Religion and the Bible a Sacred Book of the East. The other day I was conversing at Oxford with a Sinhalese friend of mine who said: "I read the Bible with ever fresh appreciation that it is a truly Oriental book. In it breathe the calm, the depth, the simplicity of the East, Orientals can surely understand the Bible, for it is a book that has issued out of their own life." I was much struck with this remark of my friend, especially because since visiting the East four years ago, and coming, in sweet affection, near to the mode of thinking and feeling that govern Eastern minds and hearts, I have read my Bible with new intelligence and fresh delight. I place it now in its natural atmosphere. Its birthplace is near the palm trees and the wells. To me it is now and evermore an Oriental Book. Furthermore, as I consider how this Eastern book and its Faith have dominated the life of the West and fertilized its highest ideals, I marvel yet more at the sublimity of the Oriental Consciousness, and the manner in which this Bible, the God-inspired fruit and outcome of the Oriental Consciousness, has given a crowning evidence by its power over and assimilation with the West, of the essential unity of the human race.

It may be said, with truth, that Christian Mysticism has found expression in two spheres of consciousness, objective and subjective. In the objective sphere of consciousness the Mystical Element in the Christian Religion has felt God present in His world, has come to Him in His works; has touched, if one may say so, the hem of His Garment, in an intense perception of the Universe as an outward expression of the Infinite Vitality of God. Those of you who know the poetry of Wordsworth will recall in his works examples of feeling, penetrated with the sense of immediate communion with Deity, awakened by holy hours of silence amidst mountains and lakes, and under the spell of the evening star. I know no more passionate, perhaps no more lofty, expression of Christian Mysticism on the objective side than the utterance of Charles Kingsley: "The Great Mysticism is the belief which is becoming every day stronger with me, that all symmetrical natural objects are types of some spiritual tru

BY THE WAY.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM'S 1,000TH PERFORMANCE OF GARRICK.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM has met with a remarkably cordial reception during his "flying matinees" in the provinces. At the 1,000th performance of "David Garrick" at Leeds the house literally "rose at him," as the pit used to do at Kean, and the actor-manager was visibly moved by the demonstration. Seldom, indeed, has Sir Charles played the emotional scenes with more fervour, and at the close of the performance he mildly protested against the suggestion that this series of "flying matinees"—a stereuuous form of "strolling" of which he is really the originator—is his provincal farewell. That is certainly not his intention at present, though Sir Charles admits that when an actor has reached the age of sixty-five the idea of retirement may naturally occur to him.

THE TWO OLDEST ACTOR-MANAGERS.

Before he takes leave of the stage, however, Sir Charles assures me (writes a *Westminster* representative) that he will produce at least one new play, very probably an adaptation from the French. Mr. John Hare is in much the same position, for he foreshadowed his own retirement after one more venture, and that venture is his coming appearance (under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman) in the character of Napoleon in "La Belle Marseillaise." It is just possible, therefore, that the English stage may lose its two oldest actor-managers, as well as its two most refined comedians, about the same time. Sir Charles Wyndham has now been in continuous management for thirty years, and is the senior English actor manager.

THE NEW ARCHITECT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Mr. W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., who succeeds the late Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite as "Surveyor of the Fabric" at Westminster Abbey, has won wide reputation outside the ranks of his profession by many pleasant contributions to literature. His "Architecture, Mysticism, and Myth" has passed through several edttions, and, among other acceptable works, he is author of "London Before the Conquest" and a history of "Medieval Art from the Peace of the Church to the Eve of the Renaissance." Mr. Lethaby, who is a disciple of William Morris, has been for some years Professor of Design at South Kensington, and is a recognised authority on all matters relating to both Byzantine and medieval architecture.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

The name of Cardinal Merry del Val, the Pope's Secretary of State, has received frequent mention lately in connexion with the crisis of the Church in France. Mr. E. A. Powell, F. R. G. S., in the current *Munsey*, says: The Cardinal is an indefatigable worker, a frugal liver, a man of strong likes and dislikes, with a hot Latin temper that is often in evidence, but always under control. Tall and slim of figure, graceful of motion showing the highest type of the Andalusian in every feature his face when in repose is little more than a mask, so utterly devoid is it of all feeling and expression. But when a smile gives life to his Sphinx-like countenance, then, indeed, all the marvellous fascination which this remarkable man can exercise becomes apparent. When a youth he was very fond of pranks, and was nick named by his schoolfellows "Merry Devil."

THE FIRST CARDINAL GOLFER.

When the Cardinal goes on his rounds he drives in a vehicle, sombre and heavy, drawn by two black stallions with flowing manes. He is the first Cardinal to indulge in golf, a game which he plays twice weekly over a private course in the grounds of the Villa Doria-Pamphili. His *villeggiatura* is spent at the Papal summer palace of Castel Gandolfo, which the Italian Government has connected with the Vatican by telephone for the greater convenience of the Cardinal. He is an advocate of all modern labour-saving improvements, and has introduced telephones, elevators, electric lights, and typewriters into the Vatican. Such, in brief, is the Papal Secretary of State as the world knows him.

TRICKING SIR JOHN LENG.

The late Sir John Leng, ex-M. P., had travelled in most quarters of the globe. On one occasion when visiting Spain he was asked at a certain spot by a travelling companion to test the powers of what was declared to be a wonderful echo. Sir John was nothing loth, and slowly and deliberately in rounded tones, came the words from his lips, "Dun—dee Ad—ver—ti—ser." Quick came (the answer back, "Dundee Courier and Argus" the name of the opposition paper). Sir John's friends had played him a trick.

SCOTT AND HOGG IN YARROW.

There have just been unveiled in the Church by Yarrow brass tablets to the memory of Sir Walter Scott and James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. The Scott tablet bears this inscription: To the glory of God, and in grateful memory of Sir Walter Scott, whose mother's grandfather was minister of this parish, who delighted here to worship at the shrine of his ancestors, who found among the farmers of this vale one of his dearest friends, to whom is due the reparation and adornment of many a House, of God in Scotland and beyond it, this tablet is dedicated on the occasion of the church restoration, A.D. 1906. The tablet was presented by Professor Cooper, and was unveiled by Mrs. Russell widow of the Rev. Dr. Russell, of Yarrow.

THE SHEPHERD POET.

The tablet to Hogg was presented by Mr. W. Cuthbertson, Edinburgh, who gave a eulogy on the qualities of the Shepherd Poet. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Borland. Its inscription runs: To the glory of God and in grateful memory of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, a member of this congregation, who, born in the neighbouring parish, lived in this vale nearly all his life, and inspired by its scenery and traditions, here composed the poetical works which have given him his high place among the minstrels of his country, this tablet is inscribed A. D. 1906. Mr. Cuthbertson said the Vale of Yarrow was the cradle of poetry, and the Ettrick Shepherd's joyous songs, "sung at many a firesice, or crooned over the embers in lonely shielings, or lilted at the milking, had made the world better occause of their message."

MR. VACHELL ON HARROW SCHOOL.

Among the many interesting features in the Christmas *Windsor* is a finely illustrated article on "Harrow School," by Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell, author of "The Hill." Writing of a new arrival, he says: During his first term he is flogged by the Headmaster in the Fourth Form Room, always the place of execution. Curious visitors will note certain wellpolished places upon the form used as a block, caused by innumerable wrigglings. Here have suffered some of the mighty ones in the land: statesmen, admirals, generals, judges—and bishops! Upon such occasions the school Custos is in attendance. It is he who prepares the victim for sacrifice, who minds the Headmaster the—birch! Robinson minimus is swished for no more serious offence than slacking. He cheerfully admits this. He "skewed" his "cons" and "raps," and accordingly has received an undue quantity of "lines." His tutor, perceiving that a drastic remedy is necessary, "sends up," his pupil, who takes his licking without a whimper, and manages to secure a twig or two of the birch as a souvenir. Years hence he will show the Fourth Form Room to interested non-Harrovians, will point out the illustrious names of Peel, Sheridan, Byron, and the others; and then, with a twinkle in his eye, will indicate the block. "I got six 'tight' ones there," he will say, "and, by Jove! didn't I deserve'em!"

THE FAUTEUIL OF M. RIBOT.

M. Alexandre Ribot has taken official possession of his "fauteuil" at the French Academy. He succeeds to a long list of illustrious predecessors. The most illustrious of them is perhaps Condillac, the very eminent metaphysician. Condillac died in 1780, and the Comte de Tressan, who filled the vacancy thus created, was only a novelist, and not a great one. Next to him, however, came Bailly, Mayor of Paris during the Revolution, who lost his head as the result of leaving his studies to meddle with politics; and after Bailly came Abbe Sieyes, who spent so many years in drafting a French Constitution. Sieys took refuge in Belgium on the return of the Bourbons, and was replaced by the Duc de Richelieu. In 1854 the chair fell to Mgr. Dupanloup; and his successor was the Duc d'Auffret-Pasquier, who is now succeeded by M. Ribot.

THE "TUBES."

'Twas in the year of Birrell's Bill
(When still the Lords existed)
That I set out, from Notting Hill,
In search of distant Pentonville.
(It's not surprising, I may ay.
That I look worn, for since that day
I've doggedly persisted!)
And now it's many years since I,
A bold explorer, saw the sky!

A most polite policeman said
"*The* tube's the one to take."
Invoking blessings on his head
Straight eastward by *the* tube I sped.
At Oxford Circus I arrived,
But found, alas! I had contrived
To make a great mistake—
They said it was the "Bakerloo"
That, somehow, ought to see me through!

So to the Elephant I went,
And tempted Fate once more,
Thence, unresisting, I was sent,
(My mind upon my goal intent)
Upon a swift "South London" train
To Clapham, and then back again
To where I was before.
From Moorgate to King's Cross, I found,
Was best done by the "Underground."

Upon the New and Nameless line
I left King's Cross behind:
But Vanderdecken's fate was mine—
Bewildered I became, in fine!
From tube to tube they passed me on,
'Tll sense of whereabouts had gone!
"A good long ride" you find?
Perhaps! But in this giddy maze
It's sad to have to spend your days!

THE TWO SERVICES.

NOT the least among the many remarkable results achieved in the carrying out of the gunlayers' test of 1906 was that of finding that the man behind the gun is so important a factor in the straight shooting contests, that several of the ships credited with the best scores had comparatively primitive sighting gear. This was the case with the heavy gunlayers' test and with battle practice. The control installations of many of the ships last year were contrived by the officers and fitted up by the ships' artisans out of such material as was to be found among the stores carried by all large men-of-war. Great ingenuity was displayed in devising and fitting these arrangements, but they proved to be fairly efficient for they purpose and enabled several ships, with the aid of skilled and thoroughly trained gunlayers to come out well up the list of their respective fleets at the end of the year. This shows that the success which attends the efforts of gunnery officers is not to be attributed altogether to the improved apparatus with which they work; good as that may be, and however creditable to those who have shown such resource and energy in installing it. The "men are splendid" was General Buller's report after a failure at the Tugela, and naval officers can echo these words.

So far as good shooting in the Navy is concerned, much has been done in the past, and still more remains to be done in the future in this matter of hitting a target rapidly, but both the Americans and the Germans fully realise that it can only be done by fostering a proper spirit among the men of their respective fleets. The Kaiser himself gives cups and the Navy Board of America find prizes worth struggling for to encourage the men to put forth their greatest effort to establish records from guns of all calibres, recognsing that competition is necessary if a high standard of excellence is to be maintained. With the men of our own Navy doing so splendidly, it would be a great mistake to take any steps which would tend to damp down their enthusiasm, or abate by one jot the zeal which is now displayed from the admiral to the powder-boy, or his modern equivalent. It will never do, for instance, to reward the officers only for the results of good shooting and abolish the gunlayers' test, as some are advocating, or it would soon happen that there would be no good shooting to reward anybody for, but only such as to draw blame and censure on those responsible, after the brilliant shooting era through which we have recently been passing, and which under present conditions shows every sign of improving from year to year. However good the material introduced to make continuance of this result possible, it will never do for one moment to neglect or belittle the trial, for the personal factor is still predominant in all our record gunnery performances.

While the grass is growing the horse may be starving; and the Admiralty has now come to recognise that it is no good putting men through a special and expensive course to make them gunlayers and sightsetters, unless they are periodically exercised at shooting. If the men are drafted to sea at the end of their training, and set to perform the functions for which they have been specially prepared, their periodical exercise is found in firing away the practice amunition allowed to fully commissioned ships. But there are of times, for one reason and another, many of the higher gunnery ratings borne in excess of complement, and these men have in the past had little or no opportunity of keeping up their practice no matter how great may have been their original skill, as the expenditure of ammunition is limited, and all that was allowed was required for other purposes than exercising men in excess of complement. But while thus waiting they may be rusting and spoiling. The authorities have, however, now very properly made arrangements for bettering this condition of things, and in future the proficiency of gunlayers and sightsetters in excess of complement is to be maintained not only by constant exercise with instructional aiming appliances, but they are to be tested annually by firing six rounds apiece from the guns forming the secondary armament of the ship they are serving in, under conditions approximating to the gunlayers' test. And these six rounds are to be additional to the ordinary annual allowance of ammunition prescribed for the quarterly and other practices.

Mr. Haldane recently received at the War Office a deputation, introduced by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, consisting of headmasters of public schools and others, who strongly urged that advantage should be taken of the large field of supply of officers for the reserve of officers and the auxiliary forces, existing in the public secondary schools of the country, which would supplement the numbers to be obtained from the Universities. Mr. Haldane replied that the points raised had been under his consideration for some time, and that some six weeks ago a committee, on which both University and scholastic interests were represented, was appointed by him under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Ward. The committee hoped to present their report within the next three months. He was of opinion that the necessary military support to be given to public schools and Universities by the military authorities should take the form of military instruction by specially selected officers who, by their tact and knowledge, were specially fitted for the training of boys and young men. The deputation would find that their recommendations had received practical consideration.

Lord Rosebery is only one among many eminent persons who discourse upon Army affairs. He touched upon the question of the necessity of a real Volunteer army being created when he presented shooting prizes in Edinburgh recently. We are not concerned with the views he expressed, but with the praise which he bestowed upon Mr. Haldane. Using the time-worn figure of the "melting-pot," and expressing the familiar aspirations, he said he had great hopes that Mr. Haldane would gain efficiency, partly because of his utterances, which gave the impression of wise and deliberate thought, and partly because he is not in a great hurry to do anything very definite. With all this we may agree, but it seems to be implied by utterances like these that the Secretary of State for War is called upon to devise and execute a military policy. We know that theoretically he is responsible in these matters, but the whole merit attributed to the present system is that it makes the members of the Army Council his colleagues and advisers.

Now it is a conspicuous fact, palpable and beyond all doubt, that the Army Council has completely failed to justify the expectations which were formed of its work chiefly because it has not secured continuity of policy, and things have been done in its name which are inconsistent with one another. The Army Council gave its approval to the scheme of Mr. Arnold-Forster. It has also given its approval to the scheme of Mr. Haldane, which is based upon a totally different view of facts. Admitting that one scheme or the other may be sound, it is impossible that both can be justified. Where then is the influence of the Army Council? That body sanctioned the principle of a Foreign Service Army and of a Home Service Army as distinct but related organisations. It is now responsible for an organisation in which this feature has disappeared altogether. It approved of the plan of building large barracks at Norwich; it now gives its sanction to the view that such barracks are unnecessary and yet surely the building of barracks is a fundamentally important matter, being related to the distribution of the troops.

Our reason for alluding to these matters is that it seems desirable or necessary that Mr. Haldane should make some distinct affirmation that all his plans have really the approval of his colleagues, and that they are the outcome of deliberate and reasoned opinion, and are arrived at in view of a conception of war and of Imperial requirements settled by the Committee of Imperial Defence. Although, under an Order in Council, the Secretary of State is made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council," we hold most strongly that this provision cannot absolve the members of the Council from the obligation of responsibility laid upon them by the Patent which gives them authority. Unless we hold fast to this principle, that the voice of the military authorities is to have weight and effect, the aspect of affairs must become peculiarly dangerous, and the last state will be worse than the first, because the effect of the system would be to place all power in the hands of the civilian Minister. When the Duke of Cambridge was commander-in-chief there was a representative military opinion carried out in effective power, but when the Duke left the office the attributes of the commander-in-chief were necessarily reduced, and finally he disappeared. We know, and it must be recorded, that it is impossible to bring back the state of affairs which formerly existed, even if that were desirable but this is the greater reason for insisting with all the force which soldiers can employ that nothing can be allowed to relieve the Military Members of the Army Council of their responsibilty. If they should become mere heads of departments, the whole system could be characterised under no other name but that of a sham, deceiving the public and doing unutterable wrong to the best interests of the Army and the country.

IN reply to Mr. Rees, who asked whether, before giving effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Income-tax dealing with preferential treatment of earned incomes, his Majesty's Government will consider the equity of according the same preference to incomes received by way of pension or deferred pay for past services to the State, more especially where such services have been rendered under climatic or other conditions reducing the practical value to the recipient of that portion of his salary which he received during his term of service, the Chancellor of the Exchequer says:—Yes. The matter is certainly one which is deserving of consideration, and I will take care that is not lost sight of when the report is considered.

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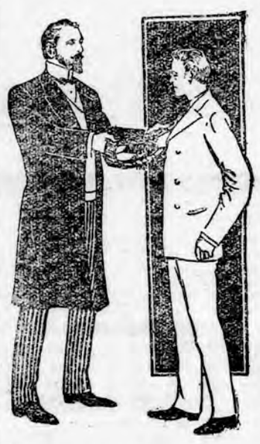

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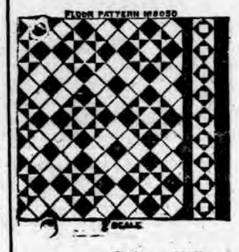

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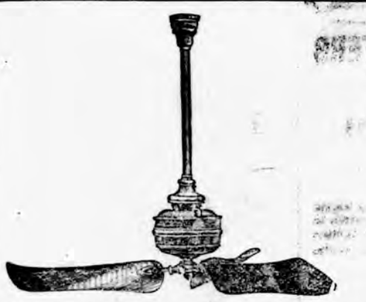

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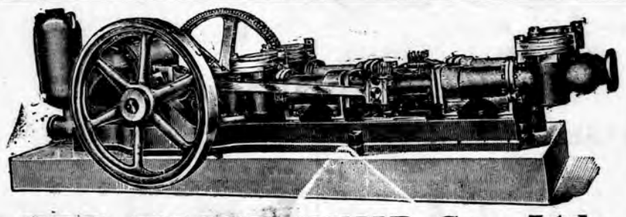

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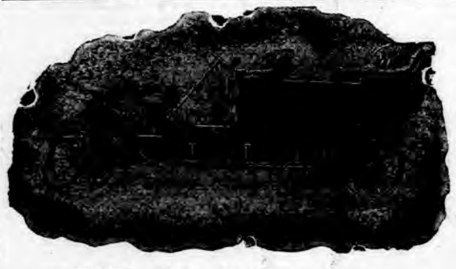

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